Law Reporter

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868. NUMBER 93.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN.

By the explosion of a mine in the Fortress of Humaita, Paraguay, nearly all the allied troops in possession were annihilated. Brazil alone wishes to continue the war.

Jose Concha, Isabella's Premier, has joined the Spanish insurgents, together with Manuel Concha, a general field officer. A statue of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels in token of their abhorrence of her.

A despatch from Madrid, after recounting a fearfully disordered state of affairs, closes with the paradoxical sentence: "Perfect order prevails everywhere."

According to latest accounts survivors were being exhumed from the ruins of the earthquake in South America.

[illegible]

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 140⅞. It was reported that the Assistant Treasurer sold a million and a half, but the facts were denied through the press.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax will speak in Lafayette, Ind., this afternoon.

A raid on Portsmouth, N. H., was made by a crew of 3,000 fishermen on Friday last. They plundered, rioted and fired on the inhabitants, but the police, after a severe struggle, expelled the freebooters, after arresting thirteen of them.

Kankakee County Fair opened in the city of Kankakee on Tuesday.

Bradford, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress from Colorado, is believed to have a majority.

The two Colorado Senators elect have resigned, in order that the people may consider the question of the admission of Colorado as a State apart from personal considerations.

General McClellan arrived in New York, from Europe, on the 29th ult.

The Northwestern Indiana Methodist Episcopal Convention is in session in Valparaiso, Ind.

A train of ten loaded freight cars, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, caught fire from an explosion of glycerine in the forward car, near Urbana, Ohio, on the 29th ult. The engineer was severely and the fireman slightly injured. The cars were all demolished.

The Ku-Klux of Larue County, Ky., are rebellious. A United States officer, who proceeded thither from Louisville, was arrested, robbed and then liberated.

At Warrenton, Ga., on Monday, a Republican Convention had to disperse to avoid bloodshed, as a company of 300 or 400 Ku-Klux were preparing to attack the Radicals.

A convention of persons interested in cattle raising is to be held in New York in the latter part of November. Delegates from each State, and also from Canada, are expected.

The Illinois Commissioners, appointed by Governor Oglesby to visit New York with regard to the interests involved in the shipment of cattle, procured the removal of the restriction placing a whole herd of cattle in quarantine if one animal is diseased. Only the diseased cattle are to be quarantined hereafter.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were beaten by the Yale College Club, on the 29th ult., by a score of 15 to 13. The excitement was intense.

The Cincinnati Club defeated the Olympics, of Philadelphia, in the latter city, on the 29th ult., by a score of 41 to 20. Seven innings only were played. On the day previous they played the Keystone Club, and, on the ninth innings, when the Cincinnatis were two ahead, the game was called on account of the darkness. This threw the result back on the eighth innings, when the Keystones had the lead, and thus won the game. Had the Cincinnati boys played sharp, and "struck out," the game would have been theirs.

The international cricket match played in Boston between the English Eleven and Twenty-two cricketers selected from Boston and vicinity, New York and Philadelphia was concluded on the 29th ult. The Twenty-two made 39 in their first and 37 in their second innings; total, 76. The Englishmen scored 109 in their first innings and 71 in their second innings; total, 180, thus winning the game easily. Had they chosen they could have obliged the Twenty-two to follow their brief innings of 39 runs, and thus the Eleven would have won in one innings.

The City Hall, now being erected in Detroit, is to cost $600,000. It will be 205 feet by 95 feet, with a portico in front of the main entrance, and will be surmounted by a lofty dome, in which will be four pieces of statuary, each 14 feet high. The edifice will be completed within three years.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

The Spanish Revolution.

Utter Defeat of the Royal Army Under General Parva.

Arrival of Isabella at Bayonne, France.

The Royal Arms Removed from the Public Buildings in Madrid.

The Status of the Queen Dragged Through the the Streets.

A Provisional Junta Formed.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

THE LATEST SITUATION—PROMINENT OFFICERS JOIN THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The following important news has been received from Madrid:

Jose Concha, at the head of the government at the Capital, and Manuel Concha, in command of an army in the field, have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning the city have followed their example.

A statue of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels.

General Parva, of the Royal army, who had been marching his army for several days, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the Province of Ciudad Real. His army is dispersed, and he is a fugitive.

Marshal Serrano, of the rebel army, is marching on the Capital unopposed.

Gergenti has been captured by the insurgents.

A Provisional Junta has been formed.

LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 30—Midnight.

The following despatch has been received from Madrid, dated to-night: "General Parva has arrived here. He was badly wounded in his battle with the revolutionary forces. The Royal arms have been removed from the public buildings throughout the city by the soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army. The buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated."

PARIS, Sept. 30.

The Queen of Spain has arrived at Bayonne. M. Mon, one of the Queen's Councillors, who accompanied Her Majesty on her recent visit to Biarritz, has resigned.

BY MAIL.

Gleanings From Late Foreign Papers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Late foreign papers contain the following:

A Fenian had been arrested at Sheffield, and had directed the police to a place where one hundred arms and one thousand rounds of ammunition were stored.

According to the *Independance Belge* the Grand Duchy of Baden acceded to the North German Federation some weeks ago, and the French Government, although made aware of the fact, resolved for the present to consider this as a purely German question, not being yet prepared to engage in war. This news is too important to be accepted finally without confirmation.

A terrible explosion took place at Metz on September 18th, at a cartridge manufactory. Sixteen women and thirty men were killed, and eighty women and thirty men severely wounded.

The London correspondent of the *Times* says: the question of peace and war in Europe trembles in the balance. Only one man can tell to

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

Iowa.

[illegible]

Indiana.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.

The State Fair really began to-day, and the attendance was larger than on any previous Wednesday. Nine thousand tickets were sold, and the number on the ground must have been fully 12,000. If the fine weather continues the attendance will be exceedingly large to-morrow and Friday. The display is very fine, except in the floral and farm product hall, where it is not so large as it should be. The amount of farm and other machinery on the grounds is wonderful.

[illegible]

Lake County.

SECOND DAY OF THE ANNUAL FAIR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Sept. 30.

[illegible]

Kankakee County.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 30.

[illegible]

New York.

STATE FAIR.

[illegible]

DES MOINES.

Spiritualists Convention—Horsewhipping Case—Movement for an Extra Session of the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 30.

[illegible]

Wisconsin.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

The Troubles in Larue County—United States Officers Return Discomfited.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30.

[illegible]

Geo. D. Prentice at Large.

[illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Grand Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to Meet in Philadelphia To-Day.

Prospect of the Largest Gathering of the Campaign.

Report that Seymour and McClellan Will Stump Pennsylvania.

Reports of Meetings Held Yesterday.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GREAT SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

Philadelphia is getting ready for the immense loyal demonstration of two days' duration. Large crowds have already arrived, and extra trains are engaged on all the roads centering here for to-morrow morning. At 3 p. m. to-morrow the delegations will be welcomed by the Mayor in Independence Square. At 8 o'clock p. m. a mass meeting, to be addressed only by soldiers and sailors, will be held at the same place. On Friday, at 9 a. m., there will be a street parade; at 7 p. m. the grand torch-light procession, which it is intended shall be the most brilliant of the whole campaign in the country. The whole will close with the concentration of all the torches and transparencies about the Union League, in Broad street.

[illegible]

A prominent Democrat here reports to-night that Seymour has agreed to stump Pennsylvania in company with McClellan, and that the two will arrive next week.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT CHILLICOTHE, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

Hon. Sam. Galloway at Detroit.

[illegible]

COPPERHEAD CONVENTIONS IN LAKE COUNTY.

[illegible]

EXPLANATION.

[illegible]

C. L. JAMES.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY AT WINCHESTER.

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN YORKVILLE.

[illegible]

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

[illegible]

DELAWARE POLITICS.

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

[illegible]

LARGE MEETING OF IRISH REPUBLICANS IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Report of the Cattle Commissioners Concerning their Visit to New York—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.

[illegible]

COLORADO.

A Vigorous Campaign Against the Indians—Resignation of United States Senators—The Late Election.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Twenty-Ninth Session of the Rock River Conference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Sept. 30.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

The Laclede Races.

[illegible]

Buckeye Club Races.

[illegible]

Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy.

[illegible]

Base Ball at the East.

[illegible]

Ohio State Base Ball Convention.

[illegible]

International Cricket Match.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

Rebel Reign of Terror—Republican Meeting at Warrenton Dispersed.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Louisiana Legislature.

[illegible]

The Cotton Crop in North Carolina.

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

Further Accounts of the Late Earthquake—Shocks Continued until the 25th—Live Bodies being Dug from the Ruins—Terrible Explosion in the Fortress of Humaita.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Summary of Late City News.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

Inquest in the Late Murder Case—Naturalization.

[illegible]

BOSTON.

Fall of the Walls of the Waiting Block—Men Injured.

[illegible]

ITEMS.

Canadian Items.

[illegible]

Terrible Explosion—A Freight Train Destroyed near Urbana.

[illegible]

Two Thousand Fishermen on a Spree at Portsmouth.

[illegible]

Ku-Klux Outrages in Arkansas.

[illegible]

Kansas City and Fort Scott Railroad.

[illegible]

A Double Suicide.

[illegible]

Judicial Appointment.

[illegible]

The Murder of General Hindman.

[illegible]

Resignation of a Supreme Judge.

[illegible]

Murder in Cleveland.

[illegible]

Champlain Canal.

[illegible]

Marine News.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

The New York reporters, who have humorously depicted the Water street prayer meetings, have got themselves into the same category with the "wickedest man," and are now regularly prayed for by the evangelizers. Recently one of the leaders said: "Good Christians, pray that Christian grace may touch their hearts, and that the light of Christianity may be let in upon these hitherto unchristian souls." Rev. Mr. Van Meter prayed that God, "who saved the newspaper men of New York from hell only through His extraordinary forbearance, would extend His merciful influence to the miserable wretches who mock religion in order to pander to the lower passions of the people."

A priest of a small town near Pisa, Italy, seduced, and afterwards eloped with a young girl seventeen years old. In order to defray the travelling expenses he robbed the figure of the Madonna, of the church where he officiated, of all its jewelry.

In the Metropolitan Church, Washington, the pulpit is to be made of wood grown near Beth-Semane, and the desk of wood from the Mount of Olives, while the vestibule is to be floored with tiles from Solomon's Temple—whether Jewish or Masonic is not stated.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Millinery.

RE-OPENING.

MRS. DORNAN,

335 West Madison-st.,

[illegible]

MRS. A. R. DORNAN.

Furs.

FURS, FURS,

And Fur Trimmings.

LATEST STYLES.

Retailed at Wholesale Prices, at

No. 70 Lake-st.,

BY

A. HERZOG,

Manufacturer and Importer of

FURS, FURS.

Reward.

$20 REWARD.

[illegible]

H. G. SPAFFORD.

Paging Machine.

BOOKBINDERS,

And all others using first-class

Paging Machines

[illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

[illegible]

JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1868.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

New marble-front building on Clark-st., opposite Court House.

SAMPSON & DREW, Room 5 Metropolitan Block.

Vinegar.

White Wine Vinegar

[illegible]

Katalysine Water.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

ITS WONDERFUL CURES

AND

CURATIVE POWERS.

THE GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY

[illegible]

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c.

BRILLIANT

BASE BURNER and

BASE HEATER

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO.,

86 Michigan-av., Chicago.

The American Heater

AND ORIENTAL FURNACE.

Business Chances.

A RARE CHANCE

FOR BUSINESS.

[illegible]

J. P. GREEN, Kansas City, Mo.

TO LUMBERMEN.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN!

40 Acres on "Armitage Road," near the limits. Will be sold to-day at a sacrifice. Terms, 1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 7 per cent.

JAMES M. KERR & SON,

123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE,

[illegible]

FOR SALE,

House and Lot No. 120 Rush-st.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,

Wanted.

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

TO LUMBER DEALERS.

[illegible]

For Sale.

OLD

NEWSPAPERS!

FOR SALE CHEAP AT

COOK, COBURN & CO.'S,

87 Dearborn-st.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

CUNARD LINE, SAILING FROM

[illegible]

General Notices.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

[illegible]

PERMANENT LOCATION

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

MERCANTILE BOOKS

[illegible]

Real Estate at Auction.

WICKER PARK

Co and See It!

Co and See It!

Co and See It!

Co and See It!

Co and See It!

Co and See It!

[illegible]

PERKINS & WATERMAN,

Att'ys for Proprietor.

Elliptic Suspenders.

TOWLES'

PATENT

Elliptic Suspender

[illegible]

Brace and Suspender.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

FIELD, KING & CO.,

115 DEARBORN-ST.,

Real Estate & Loaning Agency,

We invite parties desiring to buy or sell property in this city or vicinity to give us a call.

Loans on Real Estate Negotiated.

WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS,

REAL ESTATE LAWYER,

[illegible]

HULL, LIDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HOPS,

215 South Water-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Furniture.

FURNITURE

F. PORTER THAYER & CO.,

110 & 112 STATE-ST.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

WM. W. STRONG,

Commission Merchants.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

CANOLL & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Distillers' Agents.

44 River-st., Chicago,

[illegible]

HUNTINGTON BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants

135 South Water-st.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

SHERMAN, HALL & LYBRAND

WOOL, PROVISION & PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

[illegible]

Stationery, &c.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO.

DEALERS IN

Fine Writing Papers,

Blank Books,

Writing Inks,

Envelopes, etc.

117 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SCHOOL SLATES,

[illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

Tax Sale Notice.

TAX SALE NOTICE.

[illegible]

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN,

[illegible]

Loans Negotiated

[illegible]

Rotary Cars.

FOR SALE

Myers' Patent Rotary Cars.

[illegible]

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal,

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY

EDWARDS & CROSBY,

Distillers of Alcohol and Domestic Spirits,

13 and 15 River-st.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

[illegible]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.
[illegible]
TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

NEGRO SUPREMACY.

The argument against the Reconstruction laws of Congress, so far as any argument other than gunpowder and lead is resorted to, is based upon the allegation that it tends to establish negro supremacy at the South. How four millions of blacks can establish a supremacy over eight millions of whites, both having the same political rights, has not been shown by any mathematician on or off the stump. But the recent operations of the Southern Democracy at Camilla, Ga., and elsewhere, prove that even if the numbers of the two classes were equal the preponderance of strength would still be largely in favor of the whites. Knowledge is power. Wealth and education had so enormous an advantage over poverty and ignorance prior to the war, that three hundred thousand slave-owners controlled the entire South. Not only did they elect all the Governors and members of Congress and the State Legislatures, as regularly as clock-work, but when the time came they precipitated the whole eight millions into a war in which the masses had no interest—a war which could bring them nothing but wounds, poverty and death, however it might result. Pollard, in his Southern History, inveighs bitterly against the slaveholding class for refusing to allow their negroes to be drafted or enlisted in the rebel army, when the war had been undertaken expressly in behalf of their interests and at their instigation. Their mastery over the South was as perfect and unquestioned as that of the Czar of Russia over the Cossacks of the Don. Unlike the nobility of England, they had no Liberal party to contend with. Modern society furnishes no parallel to their undisputed and imperial jurisdiction.

Nothing has been done by Congress to impair or invalidate the supremacy which belongs, in the nature of things, to wealth and education. Of these the whites of the South enjoy a monopoly, and, so long as that monopoly exists, negro supremacy is impossible. On the side of the whites there is a majority of numbers in the ratio of two to one, and a majority of intelligence and property in the ratio of one to nothing. On the one side there is the habit of command, and on the other that of obedience. All the elements of power are on the side of the whites. The utmost that the negroes can hope for, or that anybody can hope for them, is that they may defend their own liberty by the ballot. The idea of their establishing a supremacy over the whites is one of the most preposterous conceptions ever advanced to a thinking people.

SEYMOUR AND CHASE.

It was unquestionably a fortunate circumstance for the Republican party that Seymour and Blair were nominated by the Democrats. Seymour, though he seemed at first thought to have both personal and political strength, must have been an easy candidate to beat. His reputation at home as a trickster had already damaged him with his own party. The way in which he grabbed the nomination for Governor on a second term, after promising to decline, only to be defeated, had effectually spoiled his chances as a popular leader. The repetition of the same trick in New York must, in any event, have told heavily against him. The single point of his strength, therefore, was apparent soundness on the financial question. But this must have been more than balanced, as soon as a little reflection had been had, by that conspicuous want of firmness which belongs so emphatically to Mr. Seymour among all the public men of the country, and which could not but make him the ready tool of the worst wing of the Democratic party. It would have seemed, upon consideration, of very small account to have a President favorable to gold payments, who could be cajoled or bullied so easily. And, finally, upon a thorough canvass of Mr. Seymour's merits, it would very probably have appeared that his financial soundness had as little foundation as his loyalty in the war times, and was in fact a trick designed solely for campaign use, and of no more service to the country than Forrest's professions of loyalty, or Wade Hampton's protestations of respect for negro rights. Under any circumstances, therefore, Seymour must have proved easy to beat. But with Blair added to the ticket, after his revolutionary letter, there was no occasion for reflection to convince even a Democrat, not hopelessly wedded to rebellion, that a worse nomination could not have been made, unless it might have been that of Jeff. Davis himself.

In view of the position in which the Democracy finds itself under the leadership of Seymour and Blair, it is often assumed that all would have been otherwise if the attempt to nominate Mr. Chase had prevailed. Some moderate Democrats particularly, and some conservative Republicans, believe that under Mr. Chase a purified Democracy would have marched straight to victory. We cordially accept the advances of progressive Democrats towards the position of the Republican party, and we are not without respect for those Republicans who wish to give full effect to the great principles of the struggle against rebellion, yet hesitate to coincide with all the measures by which the majority of Congress have striven to reach this end. But in the matter of naming a President, and fixing a national policy, the time has not yet come when the line of distinction between parties can be drawn otherwise than as it was drawn in the war, and that the classes represented seven years ago by Stephen A. Douglas and Edward Everett, the loyal Democrats and the conservative Republicans, must have been convinced, upon a thorough canvass of the situation, even if Mr. Chase had been nominated, that the choice could only be between the Union and the rebellion, between securing or surrendering the fruits of the war.

It is well known that many Southern rebels were fully prepared to accept Mr. Chase. Had he been nominated the main body of the Democracy would have followed his standard. They would have done this on the single ground of his determination to suffer no interference with the States in the matter of reconstruction, to use all the power of the National Executive in favor of State sovereignty. Taking note of the peculiarities of Mr. Chase's character, and the prejudices grafted upon it by his political experience, it would have become evident that no more formidable barrier to the influence and action of a Republican Congress could have been devised than the cold and haughty indifference of Mr. Chase to anything save his own political advancement. With Mr. Chase in nomination the designs of the pro-slavery party would have been pursued "decently and in order," but they would have been none the less pursued, and before November 3d the country would have comprehended a candidate, whatever his claims might at first have seemed to be, who had half a million of the Ku-Klux Klan and the whole army of Copperheads at his back. It would have seemed that the vision of a purified Democracy marching to victory under Mr. Chase lacked the important element of purification.

With Mr. Chase, as with Mr. Seymour, the Democratic would have been the rebel party. The campaign might have been like the battles in the Wilderness; the first elections might have betokened final disaster to our cause; but the end would certainly have been a Waterloo defeat of the rebellion, with Chief Justice Chase added to the list of those who have sought power by the doubtful path of compromise with the enemy, and have been overwhelmed in the downfall of the bad cause. It is not too much to hope that Mr. Chase himself may see the peril which he has escaped, and thank Heaven that he was not drawn into a position which would have made him, before November 3d, manifestly the leader of the last desperate effort of the rebellion, and left him, after November 3d, under a great cloud of infamy. It was fitly reserved for Horatio Seymour, whose figure will stand in history in the red glare of the most frightful scene of the war, to lead the forlorn hope of the rebellion, and to be buried in the last ditch with it.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Education held on Tuesday evening, a resolution was adopted appointing Messrs. Bond, Briggs, Brentano and Meserve a committee to report such special legislation to be obtained next winter at Springfield as may be needed by the schools. Mr. Bond is, prospectively, a member of the Legislature, and the programme is that the Board shall ask and obtain, through him, such amendments to the city charter as a majority of the sixteen inspectors may think proper.

Our city government is divided up in one sense between a number of Boards, and the six millions of annual expenditure are disbursed by small independent bodies, known as the Board of Police, ditto of Health, ditto of Public Works, and ditto of Education. The expenditure by the latter last year was about $848,000, a pretty good sum of public money to be distributed by an irresponsible Board, consisting of a small body of men. The sixteen gentlemen who compose it are very excellent and estimable citizens, but the practice of having that Board sending a committee to Springfield to get legislation, and the Board of Public Works doing the same, and the Police, and the Health Boards also going there with their little bills, and each getting just such laws as it wants, is essentially vicious. The Common Council is the only appropriate body in Chicago which has any just authority to petition in the name of the people for any amendments to the charter. The Board of Education—which body is not responsible to the people—has now the virtual power to expend all the money that can be raised by taxation, the sale of bonds, or otherwise, for school purposes. The expenditures last year were, as we have seen, $848,000. Nominally, the action of the Board has to be approved by the Common Council, and the money remains in the treasury until expended. It is understood that the Board of Education is restive under even this nominal restraint, and that it desires to be an independent body, with full power to organize and carry into execution, by its own agents, whatever plan or system it may adopt. Legislation to make it an independent body is desired. The Board of Health, in all probability, thinks it could manage health affairs much better if its proceedings were not clogged by the Common Council. The Police and Fire Commissioners unquestionably imagine that their usefulness is greatly impaired, because they are, to some extent, subordinate and not superior to the Common Council. Now, each of these boards has the same right to send a messenger to Springfield, and get its special legislation, and the probabilities are that, when the Legislature adjourns, Chicago will find that all powers of government, and especially of levying taxes, have been apportioned off to three, four or half a dozen "boards," each independent and irresponsible, and that the authority of these boards, each in its own line, is absolute and final. The authority of the Mayor of Chicago has been whittled down to the veto power. The functions of the Common Council have been so impaired that that body has hardly any other duty than to vote the taxes called for by the various "boards." Shall the official functions of Mayor and Council be still further degraded?

We repeat that this system of each officer and "board" obtaining special legislation, in many cases to perpetuate abuses, is a vicious one, against which the Common Council should take a firm stand. The Board of Education has, during the last three years or more, adopted a system of school architecture which has been expensive far beyond its usefulness. School palaces have been erected, at an expense of from $70,000 to $100,000 each, for the accommodation of but comparatively few children. A five-story building, costing $80,000, will accommodate, when full, say 1,200 children; while, perhaps, four thousand are waiting for admission. The remaining 2,800 must wait until the city can raise another $100,000, when another 1,200 children will find school accommodation—leaving, with the increase of population, at least 4,000 to go without schooling and in the streets. The Board of Education would have been wise had it repeated the experiment of the Elm Street Primary School building, which cost, furnished and complete, only $13,000, and furnished seats for 512 children. Upon that plan there could have been school accommodations given to over 3,000 children for the same money that was spent for one of the palaces which accommodate but 1,200. If the object be to give schooling to the greatest number, the Board of Education have taken the means precisely not to do it.

One-half the children attending the public schools never go beyond the primary grades; these grades are crowded, and the streets are filled with children excluded for want of room. The other grades are not crowded, and there is an abundance of school room for all pupils above the primary grades. The Board of Education, instead of spending money to furnish schools for the children who are in want of them, and locating the buildings in convenient places, persists in erecting mammoth palaces, four stories high, compelling children to travel miles through crowded streets in all weather, and then to go up and down numerous flights of stairs eight or ten times a day.

If the Board of Education seeks legislative authority to expend $850,000 annually, and yet fails to provide room for the children, it may be thought wiser to have the said Board abolished, and the power of building school houses resumed by the Mayor and Common Council.

THE CORNER ON CORN.

The Chicago Board of Trade has been unusually agitated this season by combinations to fix the price of grain above or below the figures which would be determined by the laws of supply and demand. Several rings have been formed in both the bull and bear interests, but principally in the former—irregular joint stock associations or "pools"—with definite plans of operations sketched out beforehand, and arrangements for *pro rata* divisions of profits or losses. Some of these have been successful in the accomplishment of their main object—all have succeeded in making the grain markets exceedingly artificial, interfering with the free movement of the crops by the creation of fictitious prices, and in causing diversions of trade to other cities. The wheat corner of June was disastrous to a great number, both in the city and out of it—the reaction having not yet ceased—and the corner on corn, which culminated yesterday, will prove equally disastrous to many, though the loss will not be so great, or so far-reaching, as in the former case.

For the information of the general reader we may state that the "corner" is usually operated in this wise: A clique of operators go into the market and buy, from all who will sell, a large quantity of grain for future delivery, the seller agreeing to deliver it at the end of the month. The clique also buy up all the grain that comes into the city, or so much of it as is necessary to keep the control of the market in their own hands. The sellers, or "shorts," defer buying the grain they have contracted to deliver, till the end of the month in order to save the cost of storage, and are then obliged to buy from the clique, at exorbitant prices, the grain, which must be redelivered to them. A large majority of the operators being in the habit of buying and selling these "options," both on their own account, and for parties outside, who hope to make money on the turn of the markets, it is possible for the clique to buy a million bushels, or even more, before the scheme is discovered, and the "corner" combination can then afford to sustain a loss of several cents per bushel on the grain left on hand after the "corner" has matured, the difference being more than made up by the previous gain.

Of course, the profit comes from the sudden pressure of buyers. The operator who undertook to deliver grain yesterday cannot defer it till to-day without losing his standing on the Board, or, in other words, failing. The price is run up by the fact that so many people are obliged to buy at the same instant. To obviate the possibility of similar pressures in the gold market, the Board of Gold Brokers, in New York city, adopted a rule some three years ago, which has been found to work well, allowing "short sellers" to defer the time of delivery in such cases, on payment of a small percentage for each day of delay. The Board of Trade of this city have now under consideration a proposal to adopt the same rule to our grain markets, making the forfeiture a quarter of a cent on each bushel per day. The adoption of the rule would, undoubtedly, be a great obstacle, if not an effectual preventive, to corner combinations in the future; but it might seriously impair the obligation of contracts, by putting it in the power of the seller to hold back grain after the buyer had made arrangements to send it away. It is the opinion of some of our leading operators that the forfeiture ought to be not less than one cent on the bushel per day, as the market will often fluctuate by that amount from legitimate causes, and no rule ought to be adopted which will shield the seller from ordinary risks, to the detriment of the man who has bought in good faith. It has been urged that all speculation in grain is detrimental to the interests of society, by putting up the price to the consumer. To this it may be answered that it is this very competition among so many parties which prevents monopolies on the part of the heavy capitalists. There are many cases in which sales for future delivery are very convenient—as when grain is on the way and no certain time can be given for its arrival, the seller contracting to deliver within the week or the month. It should also be remembered that where the bargain is purely speculative, it is no worse a transaction than the purchase of real estate, or anything else, in expectation of a rise. It is usually conceded that a man has a right to invest his money where he thinks it will pay best, provided he does not intend to injure others. But the association of several parties for the purpose of compelling others to pay more for property than it is actually worth, is a very questionable transaction. If our Board of Trade can restrain such operations without recourse to a remedy which may in turn be used for evil, it will confer a benefit upon society.

An unusual share of attention has been attracted to this subject on the part of our business men, from the fact that the President of the Board—E. V. Robbins, Esq., a gentleman of well-known probity—has been obliged to succumb to the pressure of the corner on corn. The firm of which he is the senior partner has failed, the liabilities being estimated at about $60,000. Mr. Robbins yesterday tendered his resignation as President of the Board. The resignation has not been accepted, and it is understood to be the intention of some of the more influential members to move that it be not accepted, Mr. Robbins being, in common with others, a victim to what may be called a "conspiracy."

Mr. B. H. Hill, the fire-eating orator of the Georgia Ku-Klux, who is in New York on a mission of enlightenment of the North, has kindly written a letter in explanation and mild vindication of the Camilla massacre. The gist of his pleading is that the "little village of Camilla," a gentle little community of barely three hundred souls, was "in danger of *pillage, rape and burning*" from "a large assemblage of negroes, led by the white men Pierce and Murphy, all armed, and excited by inflammatory speeches and other causes." It was to save its people from massacre that gentle little Camilla met the "large assemblage of armed negroes," gave battle to them, killed a large number and wounded more than a hundred, hunted others with dogs and butchered them in cold blood, at a loss to its own small band of none killed and but six wounded. This is Mr. B. H. Hill's explanation of how the Camilla wolf was reluctantly compelled to flesh its fangs in a Camilla lamb.

If it was the negroes that were fierce and prepared for deeds of horrid outrage, and the Ku-Klux who trembled for themselves, their families and their homes, how does it happen that so little a village so successfully massacred so large an army of bloodthirsty negroes? Armed negroes in the war were not so easily disposed of, even by the bravest troops of the South. Six wounded in peaceful and trembling Camilla, and more than six score dead or wounded in the negro army of invasion! Mr. B. H. Hill should reconstruct the massacre before he attempts to explain it.

The difficulty in the Second Congressional District of Minnesota has taken a new and unexpected shape. General Hubbard, the regular Republican nominee, consented to submit his own claims, with those of Donnelly, the bolting candidate, to an arbitration, each to choose two persons, and these to decide whether himself or Donnelly should receive the united Republican vote of the district. The four arbitrators came to a dead lock, as might have been expected. Thereupon it was proposed that they should select a fifth—a person not residing in the district—to act as umpire. After considerable chaffering a Mr. Shandrew, of Winona, was selected as the fifth, but before a decision was reached General Hubbard withdrew from the canvass, leaving Mr. Donnelly the sole occupant of the field. This unexpected turn of affairs caused much commotion among the supporters of General Hubbard, and charges of bribery were made in some quarters, but, as it appears, without foundation. The St. Paul *Press* and the Minneapolis *Tribune* are very severe in their animadversions upon General Hubbard's course, and the Republican committee of the district have called the convention together to nominate a new candidate. The St. Paul *Press* states that since the facts regarding the Donnelly bolt have become known the tide has been setting so strongly in General Hubbard's favor that he would have been elected beyond doubt if he had steered clear of all compromises with the bolters.

Political.

If a man admits that he "sacrificed his personal honor," is he a fit custodian of our national honor? If not, vote against Horatio Seymour.

After Beauregard's disastrous defeat at Shiloh, and his reckless retreat, which he begged Breckinridge, who commanded the rear guard, not to suffer to be "converted into a rout," he telegraphed to Jeff. Davis, at Richmond, that he "had gained a great and glorious victory." That "victory" eventually compelled the surrender of Lee to Grant. The Copperheads gained such another "victory" in Maine, over which they now pretend to be very hilarious, but it will compel Seymour to go through with the same, to him, unpleasant ceremony.

A convention of the honorably discharged three years' soldiers of the late war, is called to meet at Cleveland on the 8th of October. Hon. E. M. Stanton and other distinguished speakers will attend. Those intending to be present will notify Colonel James Pickards, Chairman of the committee.

The New York *Express*, after commending Mr. Pendleton's letter to Kinney, which Mr. Pendleton himself pronounces a base forgery, advising the Texans to vote, says: "We trust that Virginia and Mississippi will also vote. Virginia has never lost her status in the Union, having ever been represented in Congress, even during all the rebellion, and has as much right to vote as Massachusetts. Mississippi was refused representation only because she voted down the negro constitution. Let all vote. We shall see whether the Rump dare refuse the count."

Out of twenty-five employees in a large mercantile house in New York, located on North street, eighteen are for Grant and Colfax, and seven for Seymour and Blair. Two of the Grant men were strong Democrats until within a week, when their consciences began to prick them, and they came over to the cause of truth and justice.

The impression seems to prevail at the South that General Grant surrendered to Lee at Appomattox Court House. Colonel Breckinridge, of the Confederate army, in a speech at Orvingsville, N. C., a few days since, said they "proclaimed a general amnesty" to all their old foes, and were ready to forget and forgive. Is it not superhuman for paroled prisoners of war to grant their conquerors a general amnesty.

An address to the Conservative Union men of Maryland has been published, signed by William Thompson, late Sheriff of Baltimore; W. Thomas Valiant, late Police Commissioner; Judson Gilman, Adam Kagler and William H. Pierce. It repudiates Democracy as now associated with the rebels and former traitors, as dangerous and opposed to Conservatism, and admonishes all conservatives and others wishing to maintain peace to vote for Grant and Colfax as the only true hope of future prosperity. It is said that many Marylanders, who have heretofore voted with the Democrats, are joining in this movement.

These words are prophetic, as the coming Presidential election will show.

The Republicans of the Forty-eighth District of this State (Whiteside County) have nominated Hon. James Dinsmoor, of Sterling, for Representative to the General Assembly. Mr. Dinsmoor was a leading member of the last House, and one of the clearest-headed men in the State. The district does well in returning him.

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Exposure of Delmar's Financial Falsehoods.

No Deficit to be Met by Taxation or New Loans.

Total Cost of the War, and How Much Has Been Paid.

The *Assertion* in logic is what the fulcrum is in mechanics—the basis which supports the argument as the other supports the lever. If the assertion be false the deductions drawn therefrom cannot be true, but fall to the ground.

We have occasion to apply this principle to the array of false figures and statements contained in the letter of Alex. Delmar, who subscribes himself "Director of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington." He has put forth a "statement of the financial situation of the government" which the Copperhead press esteem as a perfect God-send, and hope it will aid them in safely passing the ides of October.

This man Delmar, who has shown himself to be a blundering humbug in statistical statements, and has been denounced as such on the floor of Congress, has undertaken to prove, for the edification of copperheads and rebels, that the expenditures of the government for the present fiscal year will amount to *four* hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars, and that there will be a deficiency of revenue to the amount of one hundred and sixty millions! The way he makes this out is by falsifying figures, concealing facts, exaggerating expenses and underrating receipts of revenue. He has been engaged in cooking up his letter for a considerable length of time. Our Washington special says of the production:

> "Treasurer Spinner has denounced Delmar's financial statements to-day in most unmeasured terms to all who asked his opinion. He says they display more stupidity than anything of the kind he ever examined, and that mixed with stupidity is a great deal of positive misstatement. *Secretary McCulloch indignantly repudiated the whole thing.* It is known in the Treasury Department that this statement has been in course of preparation for over a month, although the letter of Henry Grinnell and others is dated September 15, and that it was some time before any men, whose names were known to the public, could be found to request a publication by Delmar."

Delmar's three-column statement may be compressed into the following form—all the rest is amplification and partisan argument:

1. That the receipts of the Treasury, from all sources, in 1867-8 were $455,212,665.
2. That the expenditures for 1867-8 were $414,913,6[illegible]4. [He swells the receipts and expenditures $45,000,000 by adding and subtracting what he calls "Treasurer's receipts" and "Treasurer's expenditures," which is merely a *duplication* of the Register's receipts and expenditures.]
3. He takes the "estimated expenditures named and appropriations" *asked* by the Departments and assumes that the government is expending those amounts regardless of the limits fixed by Congress in the appropriation bills. The Departments asked for, he says, $473,959,202 for the year 1868-9, but only received from Congress permission to spend the sum of $295,437,396; but that the Departments, regardless of the orders of Congress, are expending the whole sum of $473,959,202!
4. To meet this vast expenditure of $475,959,202, "without including a Post Office deficiency of $6,000,000," Delmar estimates that there will be the following receipts:

Customs	$150,000,000
Internal Revenue	122,120,000
Public lands	1,000,000
Direct tax	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	5,000,000
Treasurer's receipts	42,000,000
Total receipts	$321,[illegible]

Deficiency of the present year, $154,339,332, "to say nothing of $6,000,000 of Post Office deficits, and 'matured claims deferred.'"

This is the sum and substance of the whole three-column letter. It is alleged by this "Director of Statistics" that the Secretaries of the various departments are spending one hundred and sixty millions of dollars this fiscal year more than the entire receipts of the government from all sources! It is affirmed by him that the government is running in debt one hundred and sixty millions this year! It is charged that President Johnson and his Secretaries are spending $108,889,287 more than Congress has authorized by law. That they are spending $160,000,000 more than the revenue receipts. The last session of Congress enacted that no head of a department should expend more money than is authorized by law.

We are not surprised that Treasurer Spinner and Secretary McCulloch indignantly denounced Delmar's financial statements as stupid and malicious lies when they read his "letter."

Let us apply the probe and dissecting knife to Delmar's tissue of false figures.

In the first place, it is not true that the government will expend 476 millions this year. To begin with, there must be deducted the forty-two millions of what Delmar calls "Treasurer's expenditures," which is simply a duplication of other accounts. That leaves 434 millions. Then, last year's deficiency in appropriations of twenty millions cannot be charged as a part of *this* year's cost of supporting the government. It was for the express purpose of preventing the heads of departments from creating any more deficiency bills that Congress enacted that they must live within the amounts appropriated. The Alaska purchase is an acquisition of foreign territory, and cannot be set down as a mere expense of this year's government. The eight and a half millions of Mexican war bonds falling due this year will not be an "expense," but a *reduction* of the debt by that amount. Subtract these four items, amounting to $77,700,000, and the $476,000,000 are reduced to $398,300,000, which is the amount the departments first asked Congress to appropriate. But Congress refused to expend more than about $2[illegible],000,000. This is exclusive of the Alaska purchase, the $20,000,000 of deficiency for last year and the payment of the Mexican war bonds soon falling due, but includes the postal service. Secretary Welles, in the first instance, sent in an estimate that he desired to squander $47,317,183 on the navy. Congress laughed at him. He then sent in a *revised estimate*, saying that he could get along with 25½ millions! The Naval and Ways and Means Committees looked into the matter carefully, and found there were more war vessels in commission than was needed, and more on the stocks than need be built immediately. They directed him to call home and lay up a lot of vessels and stop building others, and shorten up his expenses to $17,309,350, which is the amount they voted he might expend in 1868-9.

Here, then, are 30 millions saved in *one item*. But Delmar asserts that Secretary Welles is now spending 47 millions on the navy, when, in point of fact, he is only spending 17 millions. So, too, of the War Department. The Secretary asked for an immense sum—set down by Delmar at $135,000,000—which includes extra bounties to soldiers, river and harbor improvements, reimbursing States for war expenses, paying damages for property taken, subsistence of Indians, etc. The amounts actually appropriated for these purposes are as follows:

Support of the army	$33,711,013
For soldiers' bounties	30,004,400
River and harbor improvements	1,500,000
Freedmen's Bureau	500,000
Payment of destroyed property	5,000,000
Support of Indians through War Department	1,000,000
Total	$72,[illegible]

Here we find the sum appropriated sixty three millions less than was asked for in the first instance. Last year the War Department expended $123,246,648, of which $38,000,000 went for soldiers' bounties, $10,230,188 for reimbursing State war claims, for river and harbor improvements $6,132,020; for individual war claims $5,111,300, for Freedmen's Bureau $3,215,000, for subsistence of Indians $1,000,000, for expense of reconstruction $1,779,270, for national cemeteries $780,000, other items $152,000. The army expense proper amounted to $53,000,846. The Indian war on the plains swelled the cost by ten millions. Since then the army has been much reduced, and under General Grant's management when Secretary of War *pro tem.* millions of expenses were lopped off, and the money saved to the Treasury. But this is not all. The estimates for the "civil list" sent to Congress was for $51,000,000, but Congress pared it down to $31,500,000. Rivers and harbors last year cost $6,132,000; this year only $1,500,000. The Freedmen's Bureau and reconstruction, which last year cost $5,000,000, have this year been reduced to $750,000. In short, the whole expenses of the government have been brought down to the following amounts:

Army	$33,750,000	
Navy	17,400,000	
Civil List	31,500,000	
Pensions	30,000,000	
Indians	4,000,000	
Extra Bounties	31,000,000	
Rivers and Harbors	1,500,000	
Reimbursing War losses	5,000,000	
For Postal Service	[illegible]	
Interest on debt	126,000,000	
Total expenditures for 1868-9		$301,[illegible]
Add Alaska	$7,200,000	
Add last year's deficiencies	19,275,[illegible]	
		26,475,[illegible]
Grand Total		$328,[illegible]

Delmar, in his zeal to serve falsehood and Copperheadism, asserts that the expenditures of the present fiscal year will be $476,000,000; but we have shown that they can not be, and dare not be, more than $328,000,000, including the Alaska purchase, deficiencies of last year and Post Office service. Here, then, he is detected in a falsehood to the amount of $148,000,000. He affirms that there will be a deficit in income of $160,000,000; but deduct the $148,000,000 of exaggeration therefrom, and the deficit only amounts to $13,000,000.

Delmar estimates the receipts of revenue for the present fiscal year as follows:

Customs	$150,000,000
Internal Revenue	122,120,000
Public lands	1,000,000
Direct Tax	1,500,000
Miscellaneous, excluding gold premium	5,000,000
Treasurer's Receipts	42,000,000
Total	$321,[illegible]

But as the "Treasurer's receipts" represent duplicates of money already collected, let us strike them out, and it leaves the sum of $279,620,000 of revenue, according to Delmar. But to this add $22,000,000 for postal receipts, which Delmar omits; also add, at a low estimate, $45,000,000 the premium on gold sold within the year, and we have a revenue of $312,[illegible] to meet an expenditure of $301,290,000, leaving a balance of $11,[illegible], instead of a deficit of $160,000,000 as alleged. But we challenge Delmar's estimates of receipts. He puts the money from customs at $150,000,000, while it has averaged for the last three years $167,000,000. He estimates the receipts from whiskey at $12,500,000, when it will be more than double, perhaps three times that sum, unless Johnson's revenue officers enter into a league to steal it in defiance of the new law. He estimates the receipts from tobacco several millions too low. Stamp sales, gross receipts and fermented liquors are also underrated. The $122,120,000 will certainly be $150,000,000, and may be $170,000,000. It would be far more than that if General Grant were President. But the sum and substance of the whole matter is, *that the revenue receipts will more than equal the entire outlay of the government.* They will suffice to pay last year's deficit in appropriations; they will pay for Alaska; also take up the eight millions of Mexican war bonds contracted during Polk's administration, and still leave more or less balance to apply in payment of rebellion war debts. And all this will be done with the revenue diminished by the repeal of taxation to the amount of nearly two hundred millions of dollars, and with the collection of it mainly entrusted to faithless Copperhead officials.

If by any chance the revenue should not quite suffice to pay all the disbursements of the government, it will be in consequence of frauds practised upon it by Johnson's Democratic officeholders, and by thieves whom they allow to swindle the government out of its lawful dues. But we are very sanguine that there will be revenue enough procured in spite of the stealing, to carry the government through the year without borrowing a dollar or incurring any debt. General Grant will be President from March 4, to July 1, 1869, when the fiscal year ends, and during those four months there will be twenty millions more collected than there would be if A. J.'s term continued to July 1, '69, and there will be considerable money *saved* during those four months, for, if General Grant has one characteristic more prominent than another, it is an abhorrence and contempt of sinecures, waste of public money, extravagance and peculation. He loves an honest, capable officer, and he will have none others under him if honest and capable men can be found. He hates idlers and sponges, and will scrape off the last barnacle and Treasury leech from the ship of State that he can get his eyes upon. But we must wait eight long months before an administration devoted to honesty and economy, equal rights and universal freedom, is established in power.

The *animus* which prompts Delmar's letter may be perceived in its concluding paragraph, which says:

> "The reconstruction measures and Tenure-of-Office law are the main cause of all the extravagant expenditures, which, under economical management, I think could be diminished within a year to $[illegible] per annum, including gold interest on the public debt. Without a total change of policy, however, such retrenchment is impossible."

The amount appropriated for reconstruction expenses this year is $275,000. The expenditures of the government could be reduced that amount by withholding that appropriation. The Tenure of Office law simply prevents Andrew Johnson from filling all the offices with copperheads and rebels without the consent of Congress. How that would promote economy and prevent extravagance we can best judge by the honesty and faithfulness of the copperheads who are now employed in collecting and disbursing revenue. Whether the cost of supporting the government could be reduced to $[illegible] a year may be judged of by the fact that, the interest on the debt is $126,000,000, pensions are $30,000,000, extra bounties last year were over $3[illegible],000,000, and the postal service is this year $21,000,000. These make $215,000,000, and there still remain to be provided for the support of the army and navy, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments, the Consular service, internal improvements, maintenance of Indians under existing treaties, collection of the revenue, government of the Territories, fortifications, and many other things belonging to the government of a nation of forty millions, spread over half the continent of North America.

What the Republican party has already done in paying off liabilities incurred in defeating and subduing the Democratic attempt to destroy the Union and constitution, is succinctly and clearly set forth in the following extract from Hon. Edward Atkinson's recent letter on the payment of the debt and reduction of taxes. We commend it to the perusal of "Statistical Director" Delmar:

Mr. Atkinson says:

THE COST OF THE WAR.

Total	$4,000,000,000
Already paid	1,5[illegible]
Amount still due	$2,5[illegible]

In the year 1857 the total debt of the United States was about $29,000,000. This debt steadily increased during the administration of James Buchanan, while that honorable Democrat, Howell Cobb, since traitor and now again a shining light in the Democratic party, was Secretary of the Treasury. In 1860 the debt amounted to a little more than $[illegible].

The war began in April, 1861. During the next quarter the whole revenue, other than from loans, was less than $[illegible], which sum is included in the following statement:

The total revenue of the United States, from April 1, 1861, to June 30, 1868, being seven and a quarter years of active war or of quasi peace, has been as follows:

From internal revenue	$1,[illegible]
From customs	[illegible]
From land sales	[illegible]
From direct taxes	[illegible]
Miscellaneous, being premium on sales of gold, sales of captured or abandoned property, and sales of surplus material of war	[illegible]
Total in gold and currency	[illegible]
On the 30th of June, 1868, we owed	$2,5[illegible]
Deduct bonds advanced to the Pacific Railroad	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Total expenditure made necessary in seven years and three months in consequence of the rebellion of Southern Democrats	$4,[illegible]

I have given you the total expenditure, but before declaring the actual cost of the war it will be proper to deduct such sum as would have been ample for all our expenses had there been no war. If we take as our basis the extravagant expenses of the last Democratic administration of James Buchanan, when all the preparations for rebellion were being made at our cost, we shall find that an allowance of about $[illegible] will be ample to cover all probable peace expenses, had there been only peace expenditures to be made under the honest administration of Abraham Lincoln during the last seven years.

The result will stand:

Total expenditure, seven years and three months	$4,[illegible]
Allowed for peace expenditure, say	[illegible]
Actual cost of the war	$4,000,000,000
But as we owed, on the 30th June, 1868, only	2,[illegible]
It follows that we have actually raised by taxation and paid toward the cost of the war the sum of	1,5[illegible]

besides paying all our peace expenses.

This payment has been made in seven years and three months, and amounts to *three-eighths of the entire cost of the war*. The taxes from which the payments have been made have been levied almost exclusively upon the loyal States, and during the four out of the seven years and three months the most effective portion of their population was withdrawn from productive industry and engaged in the destructive occupation of the war.

At the same time the disloyal States were expending their whole force in resistance, under the lead of Wade Hampton, Forrest, Toombs, Cobb and Stephens, who are now, as leaders of the Democratic party, attempting to inaugurate another revolution.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Exhumation of a Mammoth Skeleton near Fairmount, Ill.

FAIRMOUNT, Ill., Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I write to your valuable paper for the purpose of informing you and your scientific readers that the bones of an enormous animal have been found near this place; and, of course, as such discoveries are very rare, I will try to give a description of them, although I am not a scientific man.

On last Saturday some parties were cutting a ditch two miles southeast of this place, in the open prairie, two miles from timber, when they discovered the bones of an animal apparently much larger than those of an elephant. One leg one that I saw was some seven or eight inches in diameter at the joint, and many others of a corresponding size; teeth five or six inches long, etc.

The whole skeleton has not been exhumed yet, but a party is forming to make further explorations. They are found at a depth of about two and a half feet, in a common prairie slough.

The Rev. A. Cummings, of this place, estimates that they have been lying there upwards of three thousand years.

He has examined the ground and is capable of judging.

The above named gentleman has a large number of bones in his possession, where they may be seen by anyone desiring to do so.

Mr. McBride, on whose farm they were found, also has a great many.

From the description of those taken out at Cohoes, New York, I would say these are the same class, or belonging to the same kind of an animal.

I believe these are the only bones of the kind ever found in the State of Illinois, and we, of this place, would be pleased to have some of your scientific men from Chicago come and investigate the matter, as there is considerable interest manifested by some of our citizens in regard to them.

Mr. McBride, mentioned above, estimates that the jaw bone is six or seven feet in length. A majority of the bones are petrified.

Parties desiring to visit them will stop at Fairmount, Vermillion County, Illinois.

Any inquiry addressed to any of the citizens of this place will be answered.

Yours truly,
J. D. NEW, Justice of the Peace.

INDIANA.

The Great Democratic Fizzle.

The Mission of Ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky.

The Mysterious Murder.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.

The Democratic Mass Convention here on Wednesday last is still the theme of discussion in political circles. The Republicans treat it as a fizzle, while the Democrats swear it was fully as large, if not larger, than the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention on the 2d. The *Sentinel* of this city declares there were "100,000 Democrats in council," while the telegraphic correspondents of the Louisville papers claim that there were not only 100,000 persons present here on that day, but that the procession was twenty miles long. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* placed the crowd at 40,000, while the other papers estimated it at from 12,000 to 20,000. The fact is, 15,000 is a fair and very liberal estimate. The following is the number of persons brought to this city on the 23d, as shown by the official reports of the Superintendents of the various roads:

The Jeffersonville line brought	1,300
The Terre Haute	[illegible]
The Peru & Indianapolis	[illegible]
The Bellefontaine	[illegible]
The Vincennes	[illegible]
The Martinsville	[illegible]
The Junction	[illegible]
The Cincinnati	[illegible]
The Indiana Central	[illegible]
Total	7,[illegible]

As it is not claimed that any person came there by any other conveyances except railroads, from any other county than this (Marion), and as the entire Democratic vote of this city is less than three thousand, there could not have been to exceed that number of citizens who participated in the demonstration, to which may be added five thousand from the out townships of the county, which would give the entire number of persons here as participants on the 23d, in round numbers, 15,340. There were less than three thousand men, women and children in the day procession, and very few over four thousand in the night procession. Neither procession exceeded a mile in length. So much for the wholesale lying of the Democratic press. As a State demonstration it was an entire failure, and there were too many witnesses and facts to show the number present at the respective meetings for the Copperheads to claim that this demonstration was to exceed half the size of that of the Republicans.

THE DEVLIN-M'DONALD IMBROGLIO.

The trouble in the Democratic party growing out of the feeling between the Hendricks and Pendleton wings is still brewing. Devlin, the ousted Chairman, resides at Cambridge, where a district meeting was advertised some time since to come off on Thursday of last week, under the auspices of the State Central Committee. This took the management out of Devlin's hands. Pendleton had promised to be present. Vallandigham came over the day previous to attend the meeting, and McDonald, Devlin's successor, also sent word that he would be in on the early train, and would address the meeting, etc. Well, Devlin, who is King of the Eastern Indiana Democrats, kept Pendleton away from the meeting, and Vallandigham, who had spent the night with Devlin, left on the early morning train, the day of the meeting, without giving any explanation of his conduct. It also became evident on the night previous to the meeting that Devlin's friends were in no amiable mood toward McDonald, and a friend of the latter telegraphed him not to come to Cambridge as he would not be permitted to speak if he did, and that there might be trouble, so Mr. McDonald remained away, and the only speaker that did put in an appearance, was Senator Doolittle, and of course the crowd, which was a large one and had been attracted by the great array of names, announced as "positively to meet," was sorely disappointed and went away dissatisfied. Devlin, himself, took no part in the meeting, and did not ride out to the grounds where it was being held. He still continues to denounce the "petty clique at Indianapolis," which means Hendricks, McDonald & Co., through the columns of his paper, the Cambridge City *Mirror*, and sneers loudly at the mention of their names. His two brothers, and some of his confidential friends, are square out for the Republican State and National tickets, while Devlin's paper gives a nominal support to the Democratic ticket.

EX-GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE, OF KENTUCKY,

who manifests his ingratitude towards the men in Indiana who stood by him during the war, recently came to Indiana to make speeches in behalf of the friends of John Morgan, or those who followed him into the rebellion. The *Journal* of this city charged that he was at the head of a secret political organization in the State of Kentucky, and was no doubt visiting the various localities in this State with a view to colonizing a number of the Ku-Klux on our soil, to vote at the October election. He also boasted loudly of his services in the Union army, and grew pathetic over the lamented Lincoln. The *Journal* also said that he never was in a battle in his life, was only in the service about nine months when General Buell, his commander, wrote him a note saying, that "if the resignation of Colonel Bramlette should be tendered it will be promptly accepted." The Colonel took the hint, and General Buell was as good as his word. So much for his service in the field; but the Governor grew indignant and denies the charges *in toto*. The *Journal* comes back and publishes the following from the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* of the 18th inst.:

> "The fact that ex-Governor Bramlette is the head and leader of a secret political organization in this State, and that Colonel James T. Bramlette is a member of the same, was stated to me by Colonel James T. Bramlette, in person, on the cars between Frankfort and Louisville, on the 5th day of September, 1868.
> A. G. HODGES."

And as for the letter of General Buell, the *Journal* says it is a matter of record, and was well known to everybody in the Army of the Cumberland at the time. Since this controversy, the ex Governor has retired from the canvass.

THE YOUNG MURDER,

the particulars of which have been telegraphed you from time to time, still continues to excite the attention of all classes of citizens. The utter horror of the deed, viz., the brutal murder of a man and his wife within a few yards of a public highway, in broad daylight, the burning of the body of the wife, the mystery of the affair, the heretofore high respectability of the parties, and the subsequent arrest of the two friends of the murdered couple, all of whom are members of a leading church of this city, the fact that all of the parties have grown suddenly rich within a very few years and without any one knowing how they obtained their money, and the sudden disappearance of all the means of the murdered couple (no money, paper, books or assets of any kind could be found after their death) has excited the public mind beyond anything ever known in this city. The Coroner's jury refuse portions of the testimony for publication, and still continue their investigations. The city is filled with rumors almost daily that startle quiet citizens and terrify the ladies, connecting many leading citizens with these parties in all sorts of dishonorable business, such as counterfeiting, &c. But as yet nothing of that character has been elicited. The chances are, however, that there will be some developments of that character. They handled large sums of money, and it will yet be ascertained what became of it. Two or three respectable business men who had been in the habit of endorsing for Young, the murdered man, who they supposed to be worth from sixty to seventy five thousand dollars, are left in the lurch, one for $27,000 and the other for $15,000, with less than $5,000 in assets. Now, the great mystery is, what could he have done with his means? What business had he and his associates engaged in?

THE STATE FAIR

opens in its old grounds north of this city to-day, known as "Camp Morton." Large additions have been made to the grounds, several new halls have been erected, a new half mile track has been constructed and a new amphitheatre built. The grounds are in most excellent condition, and everything promises well for the most prosperous fair ever held in the State.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

opened on Monday evening, to a large and fashionable audience, with an almost entire new stock company, under the management of W. H. Leah, Esq., of Philadelphia. The house is beautiful in every respect, and the company is by far the best that ever appeared in this city, and will compare favorably with any outside of New York city.

THE DRUMMER BOY.

The military drama, under the above title, has been revived, and is now being produced at the new skating rink, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, the proceeds to be used for charitable purposes.

RADICAL.

ST. JOSEPH.

Arrest of Supposed Horse Thieves—Low Water in the Canal—Weather and Peach Crop.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 29.

Two suspicious individuals were arrested here this evening suspected of stealing horses. They had a black mare and a bright bay mare four years old, which they were offering at a price far below their actual value. So singular and suspicious was their conduct that they were finally arrested to await examination. One gives his name as George Davenport and the other had a [illegible] plate in his pocket with the words R. McElroy. Davenport gives his residence as Kane County, Illinois. The fellows sold the black mare for about half its value, and were offering the bay mare, saddle and bridle, for fifty dollars.

The water in the lake and river is receding, and the canal from the St. Joseph River to Benton Harbor is so low that the larger propellers do not now ascend to the village. The weather for a few weeks past has not been altogether pleasant, but to-day the air is soft and balmy. The large and beautiful Late Crawfords and Old Mixons and some other varieties of late peaches are going forward to market. St. Joseph is improving rapidly, and yet we can see that it is a healthy and legitimate growth. Seven brick stores are in process of construction. Everything is flourishing, and the people have faith in the ability of the government to pay its debt without dishonor. Very respectfully, HICKORY.

"You Can't Fool a Nigger."

The efforts of old masters down South to make their former slaves vote as they vote, reminds us of a little speech made by the late John Van Buren in Tammany Hall during the Pierce campaign, after John had got out from under the hay. The efforts of the old masters, we are inclined to believe, will result as hopelessly as the efforts of Mr. Van Buren to humbug an old servant of the family. According to John it is much easier to fool a white man than to humbug a nigger. And we fancy the rebels who are trying to bring over the colored men of the South to vote the Democratic ticket will exclaim, after election, with John Van Buren, "You can't fool a nigger." Read Mr. Van Buren's instructive little speech:

Now it is a curious fact that, notwithstanding all the talk in regard to abolition and to black men, the black men have steadily voted the Federal ticket all the way through. I recollect well that, when I was living in Albany, [illegible] connections of mine [illegible] by the name of [illegible] (Laughter.) When I was attending the polls, [illegible] though he had been with me for ten years, and vote against my father—vote against my brother-in-law—vote the Federal State ticket; and I got tired of seeing him, with all his new clothes and new umbrella, walking up to the polls and voting the Federal ticket, so I followed him to the stable one day, and said: "Tyler, I notice that you always vote the Federal ticket." Said he: "Yes, sir—ain't that right?" (Laughter.) Said I: "No—if I thought it was right I would do it myself." Said he: "I thought I have a right to do as I please." Said I: "Yes; but there is a ticket particularly addressed to people of your color. Would you not like to vote for that? [illegible]" [illegible] Said I: "That ticket is peculiarly favorable to you." Said he: "No!—ain't that the ticket for letting the negroes vote?" Said I: "Yes." "Oh! no!" (Laughter and applause.) I never could get him to split his ticket, ever. "You can't fool a nigger."—*New York Commercial.*

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Anticipations of a Gay Winter—City Filling Up—What We are to Wear—New Styles—Scotch Tartans and Scotch Bonnets—High Colors the Rage, etc., etc.

From Our Fashions Correspondent.
NEW YORK, September, 1868.

There are great anticipations of a gay winter in New York, and in all probability these expectations will be realized. Certainly we shall not lack for amusement, with two opera companies, Edwin Booth's new theatre, and all the regular places of amusement in full operation.

There is just the vacancy in New York theatres now which it is hoped Edwin Booth's new enterprise will fill—that is to say, we have no leading place of amusement. We have first-class theatres in plenty, but the position once filled by Wallack's is vacant, and Edwin Booth will, it is hoped, take possession of it. Wallack's has never recovered the loss of Mrs. Hoey—not that she could not have been satisfactorily replaced, but she never has been—and in other respects the theatre has lost caste and become the mere shabby shadow of its former self.

THE CITY FILLING UP.

New York is rapidly filling up. Houses are not to be had, desirable boarding places are eagerly sought for, and the hotels are already full to overflowing. The excitement of the political campaign agitates the men; the disclosures of bonnets, waterfalls and *paniers*, the women. It is all very pleasant and bright, however; the beautiful autumn sun does not disdain to shine on the weakness and follies which occupy so large a share of the world's time and thought; the windows are gay with new autumn goods and the sidewalks crowded with people whose dress, and manner, for the most part, proclaim them visitors, denizens of the East, West and Sunny South, who stop on their way from the watering places to make their fall purchases, and see what may be seen at this doubtful season of wicked Gotham.

There are sprinklings, to be sure, of natives. Mothers and families who have come home from the country, and are anxiously looking for new servants to set their household goods in order, and young girls, the torment of these same mammas, who are so desirous of meeting "Fred," or "Dick," on Broadway, or on the avenue, that they promenade in summer suits of white Marseilles, linen, or pique, utterly oblivious of mamma's remonstrances and her piteous entreaties that they will not go out until she has got them full "suits" and made them fit to be seen. Besides, it is not fashionable to be in town before October, and mamma, who is busy dusting, cleaning, taking off covers, putting up curtains, and instructing her new cook, would willingly remain *sub-rosa* for a week or two before announcing, by her appearance abroad, her readiness to receive her friends at home.

The Girl of the Period is, however, proverbially careless of everybody's wishes but her own. She is accustomed to mamma's complaints and worries, and would not miss a chance for a flirtation for all the remonstrances in the world.

WHAT WE ARE TO WEAR.

The stores are full of beautiful goods and only require a purse full of money to enable any woman to dress, and look as pretty as inexorable nature will permit. For fall wear plaid goods are always first in the field, but this year they seem to possess unusual claims to consideration, and for some reason or other are thought unusually stylish. Tartan cloth for fall wraps, Tartan poplin for fall dresses, in the strictest of the well-known clan patterns, are likely to be the rage.

Dividing the honors, however, are the plain Irish poplins in splendid shades of coloring, striped satins used as petticoats to wear with black or colored "Pompadours," an immense variety of rich shot and changeable silks, and the embroidered silks and poplins which rarely do justice in those made up to their cost in the labor expended upon them.

The decided novelties are as yet not numerous. There are fine qualities of water-proof cloth in new colors and combinations for suits, imperial serge and Scotch winsey for suits also, and, lastly, cloths in rich shades of color, garnet, mulberry, olive, green, with a surface like satin, which are imported expressly for ladies' winter suits, and, made complete with appropriate mounting, would prove the ideal of a winter costume.

But at present these heavy fabrics are only thought of by enterprising merchants and fashion writers. Ordinary suits for ordinary wear are made of black alpaca or gray serge, more elegant suits of pure Irish poplins, and the fancy costumes worn by dressy young ladies, and those who would be considered young, of stripes or plain silks or satin, with the back "Pompadours," or short overdress before mentioned.

These overdresses are a variation from those which have heretofore been worn, and are considered a bright, economical and particularly useful idea.

Last year the underdress was made high, the overdress in the form of a low gored tunic. This season the underdress forms merely a petticoat, long or short, and the upper part of the costume short, high, dress *pinned-up* at the back, and having the characteristics of both tunic and pelisse.

This upper dress bears the name of "Pompadour," and when it is made, as it nearly always is, in black silk, fully trimmed with ruffles or fringe, or lace, it can be adapted to wear with several dresses. For instance, it can be worn to complete a black silk suit for the streets; with a short silk under-skirt of striped silk or satin for a dinner dress at home; or a trimmed skirt of black silk, green or garnet satin. It would also complete a handsome visiting toilette. Black Pompadours are, therefore, all the rage.

THE NEW BONNETS.

People who thought the minimum had been reached in bonnets are surprised to find that there is a tinier possibility still, and that we have got to face it during the coming winter. The "openings," which now no longer take place upon one day, but stretch all the way along the fall, reveal the fact, to the dismay of those who have to look out for new *chignons* in consequence of it.

There is no shape to speak of, no anything to speak of, simply nothing to speak of, but the smallest of Fanchons, with the oval brim necessarily small surmounting the front.

It forms a very pretty little head-dress, however; it is no longer flat; it is high—often composed of a small puff of velvet or satin, with the surmounting brim and a tuft of short curled ostrich feathers placed standing at the side. High colors are admissible in these little bonnets, and they are often composed of velvet or satin of the same shade as the rich, brilliant tints of the dress. Instead of a dark bonnet and gay trimmings, we have bonnets of gold color, crimson, scarlet, "Sultan" red and bright garnet, subdued with black lace and band, or clusters of the curliest and glossiest of black feathers.

The form of the [illegible] descending low upon the breast, which has lately been worn instead of strings, has somewhat changed. Strings are again revived, the latest style of imported bonnets displaying them, tied under the chin, while the necklace is usually composed of straight pieces of lace or velvet, ornamented and united at the ends by two or more bows of ribbon placed at equal distances apart—the number never exceeding three. The ends themselves are trimmed with lace or fringed out, as if composed of silk or satin.

The fashionable trimmings for hats and bonnets are feathers of the most varied and brilliant dyes that can be imagined. The European ladies were recently scolded by a member of some royal British society or other for despoiling the tropics of birds to get their gay plumage, but I hardly think American ladies need fear that such an imputation will be cast upon them. Certainly there are plumes most wonderful for beauty and variety of tint, but the majority of those that fill the windows and find the way to the poufs of bonnets upon ladies' heads are taken from our own honest barn-yard fowls, and simply put through a tropical process of dyeing and coloring.

The genuine ostrich plumes are, however, in great demand for the high "cavalier" hats of black straw, just now so fashionable, and there are long willow plumes, very slender and bright, in green and gold, which descend nearly to the waist after passing around one side of the hat, that undoubtedly deserve the distinction of "real," and are, in fact, very rare, as well as the most coveted of feathered treasures.

SCOTCH BONNETS.

There are two special styles introduced by Mme. Bailings, who, last winter, made such a hit with her novel "gaslight" exhibition of complete costumes in the day-time.

One is the "Scotch bonnet," the other the "Polish cap." The Scotch bonnet has a round crown laid in plaits, at the side, a rim covered with short curled feathers, or with rich black thread lace put on in spirals to represent them; a plume, a scarf of lace or bow of satin ribbon at the back, and a Scotch curled plume fastened over the left temple. The most distinguished are made in black velvet and trimmed with black, wholly black, lace, jet, and black or peacock's feathers. The Polish cap consists mainly of a crown doubled over, laid in plaits upon the front and set high from the forehead. Many of these are made in black velvet and richly trimmed with black Spanish lace and jet, but there are others very striking and stylish that are made in velvet in high colors, garnet maroon, Sultan red, marigold and scarlet, and trimmed entirely with black net, black thread lace, jet and feathers.

There are several new colors used in bonnets, one of which is a fine rich shade of brown called "claret" brown, another "grass" green, a very light shade, but beautiful in velvet or satin; it is generally for trimming, and looks best on black.

There are several shapes of bonnets called "new"—one, the "tea," which is simply a very small inverted coal shovel; another, irreverently called the "shanghai," on account of the length of its straight flat crown, which terminates on the neck in what may be called a curtain. It is awfully ugly, and seems to have been invented to meet the pressing demand for those ladies who have no "back" hair.

A novelty in strings was attached to one of the Polish caps. These consisted of black lace, knotted with ribbon at intervals, and each two yards and a half in length. They are worn *a la Marie Antoinette* fichu, crossed upon the breast, passed round the waist and tied behind.

[illegible]

Very stylish new suits are in preparation of Scotch Tartan cloth. These suits are made with straight skirts, which [illegible] clear the ground, an over-skirt looped up at the sides with rosettes, and a Rachel mantle or Colleen Bawn cape, the latter caught up with a rosette at the back, the former drawn up on the shoulder and shaped at the back with a hood formed by a fold of the material.

The "Colleen Bawn," to our thinking, is the prettiest and most appropriate.

The cloth suits in preparation are usually made double-breasted, with a broad black military sash with fringed ends. The trimmings upon the high colors, purple, garnet, mulberry and claret are uniformly black.

Red and black, reddish browns, and red of every conceivable shade, especially the rich dark ones, are the highest vogue. Winter cloaks are not, of course, on exhibition yet, but ladies who wish to know what the style will be, are informed that one of the best and most comfortable designs will be a tight or half-fitting (according to taste) gored coat, or paletot, with a cape, either pelerine or round—if round caught up at the back or upon the shoulders with a rosette, (the latter style is youthful, but too fanciful for sober people) and double-breasted—the waist is confined with belt and rosette. This is a very warm and sensible design for country wear, is adapted for the narrow fur collars or short boas that will be worn, and is stylish and becoming as well as neat and lady-like. Independent cloaks, that is to say those not made or worn *en suite*, should be composed of black plain or tricot cloth, as this can be worn with all sorts and colors of dresses.

High bodies for house wear will be very generally crossed over upon the breast, the sleeves cut a more rigid coat shape than formerly, and finished with a single or double puff at the top; caps, also, and small divided capes, rounded in the centre over a full puff, will be worn.

Skirts are still gored, made full behind and plain in front. Short skirts are very fashionable, with a *Marie Antoinette* flounce six inches deep, and headed with a ruche or a pleating left in the flounce. These are suitable for fall alpacas and serges, but not for cloth suits.

FANCY GOODS IN LEATHER.

There is quite a new rage for leather work this season, and many very beautiful and ornamental articles are already displayed, which by-and-by will be in great demand for gifts. Among the rest are chatelaines with scissors, needle-case, thimble-case and smelling bottle attached.

There are also leather work-baskets lined with colored silk and satin, and trimmed with leather bordering, mounted in gilt, as well as card receivers, elegant little leather portemonnaies, and even leather bracelets, in addition to card cases, cigar cases, and other articles heretofore made of this material, less beautifully finished, however, and less highly ornamented.

BYZANTINE JEWELRY.

The latest novelties in jewelry are composed of the richest specimens of Byzantine mosaic work. The style is very ancient, and the religious emblems used are carefully preserved. The form is the old Greek and Greek mottoes, in addition to the emblems, are often introduced. The scarrabee, for instance, which is very frequently used, signifies "eternity," the motto for lovers.

These emblems, figures and mottoes, are formed by a minutiæ of inlaying workmanship, which makes the style very costly and generally reserves it for the admiration and appreciation of the best judges and lovers of art.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

This classical pose has succumbed to the storm of ridicule which it excited. The Grecian Bend, Saratoga style, cut in black profile and exhibited in the windows, might have been borne. But for weeks past the leading thoroughfares of New York and other large cities have been besieged by boys, yelling at the top of their shrill voices, "Here's the Grecian Bend, only five cents." That, we imagine, will be the last of the Grecian Bend.

NEW AUTUMN GLOVES.

These are imported in the very highest and most striking colors—marigold, Sultan red, rich shades of tan and red, brown, mulberry, claret, and purple-plum color. The backs of the Stewart gloves, which are exclusive to this house, are ornamented with eight small gold studs, crimped cord and tassels. The wrists are also fastened with small movable studs which can be taken out and a new gold chain, with studs attached, worn on ceremonious occasions.

NECK-TIES.

Handsome bows of satin striped ribbon, fringed out upon the ends; Byzantine scarfs tied in a wide bow-knot, also fringed out, are worn at the throat, and give the touch of autumn color, crimson, or scarlet and gold, which the black or neutral tinted costumes demand.

JENNIE JUNE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

West Side Taxation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I read in your paper of to-day that the Commissioner of Taxation has sent to the Common Council for approval his assessments for the year, whereby the aggregate value of real estate in the city has been increased from $[illegible] last year to $[illegible] this year. This increase of $[illegible] would be gratifying if it was genuine. How much of it is put down to improvements made during the year, and now coming for the first time under taxation, is, I think, unwisely omitted in the report of the Tax Commissioner.

That report should state always in what the increase consists. This increase is strangely distributed. Of the thirty-four millions additional value given to real estate, $[illegible] is put down to the West Division, and but $[illegible] to the South Division. Have the substantial improvements of the West Division been so far in excess of those of the South Division? Who believes that? Has the increase in value of the real estate in the West Division been in such terrible excess over that of the South Division? Was the value of real estate in the South Division so nearly reached a culmination that its annual increase is less by half than that of the suburban divisions? Or has the value of West side lots advanced during the last year to an extent indicating that Wabash, and Michigan, and Indiana, and Calumet, and Prairie, and other aristocratic avenues were being abandoned for paper sites in the West Division? Else why has Mr. Tax Commissioner added *thirty-five per cent* to the assessed value of West side real estate, and only sixteen per cent, including improvements, to that of the South side?

With the exception of new improvements, and such unimproved lots as have had their value increased by such neighborhood improvements, the real estate of the West Division has not increased over the high cash value assessment of last year. Why, then, has the Commissioner made an almost general advance of 35 per cent? We hope the Aldermen of the West Division will scrutinize this assessment of the Tax Commissioner, and be satisfied that there is full warrant and authority for the increase before they give it their approval.

A WEST SIDE TAX-PAYER.

Reply to Mr. Shackford.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

An article appeared in the Chicago *Times*, of September 30, 1868, which might be discreditable to my official character were it not that it appeared in the *Times*, at the instigation of Mr. Shackford, at present Assistant Supervisor of North Chicago and Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward. About the 1st of December, A. D. 1867, I became a member of the Board of Auditors of North Chicago, where I found Mr. Shackford one of the oldest and most efficient members of that body, one who might have been supposed, from his experience and his astuteness, should know the law relating to the township organization, but who never objected to any transactions of said board, not even to his receiving the sum of two dollars for his services at each and every meeting, to which, according to his own statement and his reading of the law, at the last session of the Board of Supervisors, he was not entitled.

In regard to the late meeting of the Board of Auditors of the Town of North Chicago, Mr. A. Mueller, the Assessor, was awarded $1,500 for one year's services, the same amount which Mr. Nelson, the City Assessor for the North Division, received for the same services. At the same meeting the board awarded me $300 for my services, although I did not ask for anything. I presume they thought I was entitled to as much as my predecessor received, by the motion of Mr. Shackford, last year, and as to the balance of the funds belonging to the town, I am ready and willing to prove that not one cent of it was squandered that I have any knowledge of, since I became connected with the board.

Now with regard to Justice Quinn and his connection with the board for the past year, in justice to him, I will state that he was not present when the board fixed the salary of Assessor Mueller; neither has Mr. Quinn given any decision nor delivered any legal opinion to the board since I became one of its members, Supervisor Shackford's statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. A. KAUFFMAN.

Assessment of West Side Property.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I observe, in reading the proceedings of the Council on Monday night, that the City Board of Assessors have made a report to the Aldermen of the assessed value of taxable property in this city. It seems that they have increased the valuation of real estate *twenty-four* per cent on the whole city, over that of last year. They have distributed this increase upon the three divisions of the city as follows:

South Division, per cent of increase	[illegible]
North Division, per cent of increase	25
West Division, per cent of increase	[illegible]

Does any fair-minded man believe that real estate of the West Division has raised thirty-five per cent in value since last year? And who believes that the increase of value on the West Side is more than twice as great as on the North Side? The property of the North side is assessed one per cent above the average increase for the whole city. The West side is assessed more than ten per cent above the general average; while the South Side is nine per cent below the average.

The report of the Assessment Board must have struck the south siders with gratifying surprise when they read it, as they sipped their coffee yesterday morning, and discovered how they had escaped while the West Siders were "stuck."

Has the Council any power to review this unjust assessment of the real estate of the West Side? If so, I call the attention of the West Side Aldermen to it, and trust they will take steps to have justice done in the premises.

A WEST SIDER.

Merchants' Union.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The suggestion of your Bloomington correspondent, in yesterday's paper, that a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company be held in Cleveland, on the 14th of October, is one that stockholders should not let pass unheeded. It is time the persons who paid their money and spent their time in drumming for and building up the business of the company, should know what disposition has been made of the earnings, and why the stock of the company is so low in New York, when the earnings are more and the expenses less than they were this time last year.

BUSINESS.

[illegible], Ill., Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The suggestion in your issue of the 28th, made by "Stockholder" of Merchants' Union Express Company, with reference to a concert of action among his fellow unfortunates, meets with the hearty approval of all this way. We think a "bee in the bonnet" of the management would make them a little more lively in showing their hands. What do you say, fellow-stockholders?

ONE OF THEM.

Escape of a Horse Thief.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
[illegible], Ohio, Sept. 30.

Last night while the Sheriff and Warden were locking the prisoners up for the night, Aaron Mc[illegible], confined for horse-stealing, escaped by hiding near the door and rushing out and pulling the door to after him, taking the keys, which he had, with him, thus confining the sheriff and Warden, while he made good his escape. Fifty dollars reward has been offered by the sheriff for his arrest.

Proposed New Steamship Line.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—Arrangements are in progress, with good prospects of success, to establish semi-monthly steamship lines between Charleston and Liverpool.

Killed by Falling Walls.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The rear wall of the new skating rink on Tremont street fell this evening, killing one man, and injuring two others. The accident was caused by a defective foundation.

LAW RECORD.

The George Trussell Estate again in Court.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

A Man Sent to the Penitentiary for Forging a Railroad Pass.

Probate Business.

The business in the several courts yesterday was somewhat diversified; this however from apparent laziness on the part of the attorneys. They have been (or some of them have) at the Supreme Court, and now that they are returning, it requires a few days in which they may strike off the out-of-town odor. The whole "science of law" will be thoroughly developed shortly, for next week all the courts sitting in the city will be in session. A jury will not be called in the Circuit Court of the United States until October 12th.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The jury is called in this court for the October term, to be returned on the 12th inst.

Arthur B. Becker v. John S. Williams. Case dismissed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States v. one hundred and [illegible] barrels of chewing tobacco, &c. Information. Default and forfeiture.

United States v. twenty barrels distilled spirits. Information. Order of distribution of proceeds of sale.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following proceedings were recorded:

Assignments—Bernard Donlin, of Peoria, and John Donlin, of Alton, Iowa; Hannes Gumbarts, of Galesburg.

Adjudications—Thomas P. Farnsworth, of Earls, La Salle County; Theodore Barren, of Galesburg.

Assignments filed—Jacob R. Harris, of DeKalb; Giles R. Kirkland, of Naperville.

Petition to apply for discharge—William F. DeWolf, of Chicago.

NEW PETITIONS.

1,177. Hiram B. Stevens, of Chicago. Involuntary proceeding, on the petition of Mary McMillan, of Chicago, who claims to be a judgment creditor for about $[illegible]. It is charged that the debtor has fraudulently concealed, removed and transferred his stock in trade.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A verdict was brought in in the replevin suit of William Hermann v. Heinrich Schulte, which was tried on Tuesday. The property involved was a quantity of furniture lately in the house No. 350 North Clark street. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Charles Dotzler v. Charles Brearley et al. Additional appeal bond to be filed within ten days.

Gilbert Olsen v. Niels F. Loberg. Appeal. Submitted to Court.

DISMISSED.

Frederick Hayhoe v. James R. Rae, impleaded. Appeal for want of prosecution.

Henry Voight v. Joseph Lauf. Appeal, with *procedendo* and ten per cent damages.

John Lauser v. John Ferguson. Appeal, with *procedendo* and ten per cent damages.

George Peter v. H. Granger. Appeal.

JUDGMENTS.

Michael Hoffman v. Martin Horn. Appeal in forcible detainer. For part of house No. 443 North State street; writ of restitution stayed until October 13.

E. S. Smith v. Seymour Storer. For $97.25.

IN CHANCERY.

Marie Franz v. Henry Franz. Divorce. Ordered that defendant pay the solicitor's fees and $20 per month temporary alimony, by Monday next.

PEOPLE'S CASES.

The People v. Conrad Draper. Charge of an assault with a deadly weapon. Recognized in the sum of $500, with Adolph Lund as surety.

NEW SUITS.

30,069. Albert H. Jasper v. Tette J. Ellwig. Assumpsit. Damages, $700.

30,070. William Sullivan v. John Martin. Appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The case which has been on trial for two days past against the city, before Judge Porter, terminated yesterday by a verdict for the defendant. This was a proceeding by Henrietta Blor, a married woman, to recover for an injury (a broken arm) alleged to have resulted from the negligence of the city in allowing a nail or spike to protrude above the surface of the sidewalk, on the corner of Green and Madison streets. The skirt of the plaintiff was caught by the nail, hence she fell with the result of a fractured limb.

Judge Porter then took up the case of Mary Blum, to recover from the Merchants' Insurance Company, the loss resulting from the burning of a house in course of erection by her in Evanston. The premises would appear to have been covered by a policy, with carpenter's risk. The policy was for the sum of $2,500, issued on the 30th day of September, 1867, and the fire occurred October 3rd following. The proof of loss was put in at $[illegible]. The case is as yet undetermined.

Francis Fergus, &c., vs. William Bryerton. This is an action on the case to recover for an injury to a "small boy," by reason of the falling of a plank upon him, by which his leg was, perhaps, permanently injured. The child, with others, as it is alleged, was passing along on Tyler street, between Franklin and Market streets; he passed a pile of boards in front of the defendant's shop and one fell upon and hurt him. On trial.

Philip Plautz et al. v. William Buckley. Assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff for $90.

George F. Kiesom et al. (Kiesom and Gandaber) v. J. Wilfred Fox. Assumpsit. Submitted to court and passed.

DISMISSED.

John W. Smith v. C. W. Dimmick. Attachment.

Mathew Tighe v. Edward Kehoe. Case.

Allen C. [illegible] et al. v. Mary M. and Henry S. Gridley. Mechanics lien.

IN CHANCERY.

Judge Jameson was engaged during the morning session in hearing a motion to dissolve the injunction heretofore issued at the suit of Harvey C. Babcock to restrain Charles B. Pope, administrator of the estate of the late George Trussell, from paying, and Selina Trussell, a brother of the deceased, from receiving his share of the estate of his brother, until a judgment held in Massachusetts by complainant be satisfied. The bill also sought to obtain the payment. The suit proceeded upon the allegation of the insolvency of Selina Trussell. The motion to dissolve the injunction was denied, the court holding that the bill could be maintained, because there is no remedy at law in this state; that where the party is insolvent, having no property in the State and being a non-resident, the Court would have jurisdiction in equity.

Elisha E. Hundley v. Frederick A. Bragg et al. Foreclosure. Default, and reference or cred.

Isaac Shelby, Sr., v. D. F. and S. Quimby. Set for hearing October 10.

NEW SUITS.

32,777. William J. Raiph v. Henry H. Brown. Appeal.

32,778. Andrew Low v. Samuel S. Bush. Attachment as against non-resident. Indebtedness declared at $5,000.

32,779. Edward Raley v. Antoine Guilder et al. Ejectment for 30 feet of lot 239 Butterfield's addition, with improvements.

32,780. Julius F. Atwood v. Patrick Fanning. Attachment in an action of assumpsit for legal services, as against a non-resident. Debt stated at $730.

32,781. Leopold Rothschild et al. v. Abraham and Isaac Robinson. Appeal.

32,782. Patrick Kenery v. Mary Kenery. Proceeding for divorce.

COUNTY COURT.

Estate of John H. Kinzie, claims of W. B. Ogden for $322.81, and of Juliette A. Kinzie for $117.75. Allowed.

Estate of Angie M. Ward, claim of Enoch H. Sturs for $40.

Estate of John S. Ideson, claim of P. Marshall, Jewell & Son, allowed for $139.50.

Estate of Joseph Hutchinson, claim of C. W. Blessway allowed for $9.

Estate of William W. Perry, claims of Catherine Clark for $8.75, and Mary Rourke for $30. Allowed.

Estate of John A. Lund, claim of Job N. Sickler allowed for $424.16.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The attention of this court was given almost exclusively to the peoples' business.

Frederick W. Boone was found guilty of larceny and the penalty assessed at two years in the Penitentiary.

Aaron Humphrey was before the court under four indictments, each charging him with the larceny of clothing. He was tried on one indictment, found guilty, and the crime being petit larceny, he was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. On the remaining indictments he pleaded guilty and was sentenced on each as in the case which was tried. His total term of incarceration will be four months.

John W. Price was found guilty of larceny of property valued at $30, but being under age he escapes the Penitentiary.

Frank Leonard pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and having proved previous good character and his father promising to send him beyond the reach of temptation, sentence was suspended.

Patrick Barry, indicted for an attempt to murder, pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily injury.

Ludwig Strass pleaded guilty of petit larceny.

Edwin Thompson, whose real name is Greaste, an actor, was tried under an indictment for forgery. It was charged that he manufactured for himself a pass to and from Council Bluffs. Verdict guilty, with two years in the Penitentiary.

Margaret White, for stealing a bolt of flannel, was ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

IN CHAMBERS.

Nellie Cady v. Frederick Cady. Decree of divorce on the ground of habitual drunkenness. The complainant testified that they were married in Detroit on the 15th day of March, 1864, and that at the expiration of two years she was compelled to leave her husband. She and another witness, Nettie Duryea, swore that he had been an habitual drunkard for four years.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 30.

A recess was yesterday taken in this court, and attorneys having briefs or arguments to file are requested to present them at the earliest moment possible.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

An Unoffending Citizen Beaten by a Private Policeman.

THE TRIBUNE has had frequent occasion to refer of late to the extraordinary powers assumed by private policemen, so-called. Two or three tradespeople conceive a notion that their business establishments should receive more protection than the law allows, and, instanter, they hire a man to assume the office, who is, generally, by no means unwilling to go "upon the beat." Then "the beat" expends a portion of his diminutive salary in procuring a uniform, and, in order to assume more authority than he really possesses, on certain occasions conceals a star under the lappel of his coat. Puffed up with the importance of his position, he forthwith assumes a power which he has not; walks up and down the sidewalks, and looks upon all people suspiciously; stands near lamp-posts, twirls his cane airily, and frequents all-night houses, where he sometimes has whiskey without paying for it, on the grounds that he is a protection to the establishment, and that he would, on consideration, suppress a disorderly case, or even a murder, if it should occur in his official presence. A mighty personage does the private policeman thus become in the district where he "beats." He is a walking personification of the law and a dignitary, to timid persons and crime-begrimed individuals, who is looked upon with as much terror as even Judge Milliken himself.

It is time that this sort of thing should stop, and although we do not think that private policemen are altogether useless, yet we are impressed with the idea that when one shows some token of authority in the way of making arrests, &c., he should be compelled to exhibit an unmistakable manifestation of authority from some proper quarter—Police headquarters, for instance. That any citizen is qualified to make an arrest when he so pleases, is simply absurd. The line of argument taken up here is justified and exemplified as correct by an occurrence which came to light, yesterday morning, at the Police Court.

Mr. Pat. McLaughlin, it would appear, is a private watchman employed by several parties on Blue Island avenue, to keep an eye to their premises during the hours of darkness. He does his duty, as was adduced at the examination yesterday, by slipping into groggeries, supping whiskey gratuitously, and frightening the people into the delusion that he is a great man and could do wonderful things if he felt so inclined. [illegible] and it is only referred to here incidentally. [illegible] by his fine friend and ally, Martin Hall.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Pat and his friend Martin were taking dignified strides along Polk street, when they observed a very respectable citizen named Lawrence McNamara, walking ahead of them. Pat, inspired by whiskey, or a praiseworthy desire to protect every citizen in the district from assault by the quiet pedestrian, stepped forward, and, tapping him on the shoulder, asked him where he was going, to which interrogatory the unoffending replied—"None of your business." The impertinence of this answer deserved punishment, and so the watchman, with great valor, drew his club and brought it down three times upon the "cranium" of the impudent McNamara, who, true to the laws of nature, [illegible] had no further parley. And then McLaughlin, with the assistance of Hall, arrested the fallen man [illegible] over to the proper authority [illegible]

Justice Milliken, after a full [illegible] that he was fined [illegible] It is a just judgment, and, it is to be hoped, a [illegible] warning to private policemen.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Report of the Committee on the Eastman System of Paving.

The committee chosen at a meeting of citizens held at the Tremont House on the [illegible] instant, composed of D. W. Raymond, Chairman, John C. W. Bailey, Secretary, and Messrs. I. L. [illegible], Tuthill King, S. S. Hayes, and J. F. Temple, to examine the principles of street improvement combined in the several inventions pertaining to paving, rails and cars, of our fellow-townsman, [illegible] Eastman, Esq., now resident United States Consul at Bristol, Eng., in accordance with the unanimous feeling and opinion of the meeting, and instructions of the same, have prepared and publish the following report:

THE REPORT.

Mr. Eastman, by the use of models illustrating the various points of his inventions, explained, to the great satisfaction of his audience, his system, which consisted in preparing the surface of streets in the best possible manner, by a paving specially adapted to receive rails for a complete system of wheelway for the public use, and a new form of rail best adapted to this end, and a new form of carriages, for private use, or for hauling or pleasure by the public, with [illegible] more for the ends proposed.

In the opinion of the meeting, the models exhibited and the explanations made, most clearly prove the practicability of the [illegible] claimed, by the use of this method of paving, or a plan in which other material is used, a strong, compact and durable surface is secured; and, apparently, it makes a very valuable paving for Chicago, where wood seems to be the most available and acceptable material, as may be made at an expense not exceeding that considered by the side of the value and durability. Into the paving are firmly laid [illegible] dished rails, with corrugated edges, for the purpose of holding the horses' feet from slipping on the raised parts, and of forming channels through which the flow of water [illegible] cars or common vehicles [illegible] run into or out of the grooves. In this way it appears that a rail may be made, no wise detrimental to the public use, but on the contrary admirably adapted to the common traffic of the city, rendering equal facility the loaded wagon or the light carriage; and while not conflicting with the legitimate passenger business of street railway lines, relieve them from the liability to injury which they now incur from the common rail, and damage to owner and occupant. And farther, we do believe the system furnishes a relief from the bad condition of paving and road wherever rails of the ordinary form for a flange wheel are laid.

So impressed are the committee with the great and admirable utility of the principle that they cannot refrain from urging Mr. Eastman to bring his system in the most public manner before citizens and authorities, to the end that the [illegible] may be introduced to remedy of existing street railway evils, either by adoption by the companies now organized, or by some separate and special introduction in new lines. The committee have no interest in nor desire to dictate the means of introduction, having only the public welfare to serve, but would prefer, as the most obvious and ready means to the realization, that it replace the existing system through the action of the present lines, by voluntary adoption of the companies themselves. It was the evident opinion of all the gentlemen of Chicago who attended the meeting, and who instructed the committee to make this report, that the most appropriate place in the world for the trial of this system is in Chicago, the inventor being an old resident, well known and esteemed for his past connection with the history of the city: and we are gratified that his invention has been so favorably received in Europe, having been officially examined by the government of Paris, and recommended for adoption in that city, and favorably entertained by the authorities of several other prominent cities of Europe. Most earnestly do the committee advise that in some form it be tested in Chicago.

To the end of enlightening and securing a controlling public opinion upon this subject, the committee, by unanimous vote of the meeting, would invite Mr. Eastman to select such time and place as may be convenient for him to bring his invention and important system before a large assembly of our citizens; and it is hoped that the Board of Public Works, and the Common Council of this city, will give him an official and public hearing.

THE GROSVENOR CASE.

Partial Examination of the Charges Against the Tobacco Inspector.

The continued case of Colonel Thomas Grosvenor, Tobacco Inspector, and Democratic candidate for Circuit Clerk, came up Wednesday morning before Commissioner Hoyne, and Judge George C. Bates and E. G. Asay appeared for the accused.

Mr. Bates. Under what section of the law is Colonel Grosvenor specifically charged?

Judge Jesse O. Norton. Section 70 of the act approved July 20, 1868.

The charges made by the government officers against Colonel Grosvenor is that he has inspected, stamped and branded, especially in the month of September, 1868, more packages of tobacco than he has reported to General Wallace.

The examination of witnesses was commenced.

H. C. Whitley was called and sworn.

Q. Are you a government officer?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your office?
A. Government detective.
Q. Have you ever made any examination in regard to Mr. Geary's establishment?
A. I have. We examined his place for manufacturing tobacco, on Monroe street, between Clark and LaSalle.
Q. Now tell us what kind of an examination you made, and what you found there, good or bad.
A. We examined his place with as much care as we could—in relation to the matter of inspection. On Geary's books we found he had inspected [illegible] pounds of tobacco.

The witness was here allowed to retire to obtain Mr. Geary's books for reference.

Q. Take the month of September, and tell us what you find.
A. On September 1st he inspected thirty-five cases of tobacco—[illegible] pounds; on September 4, thirty-five cases.

Mr. Baker. I object to the introduction of Mr. Geary's books.

The Court. Mr. Whitley has had the original returns of Colonel Grosvenor, and has carefully compared them with the books, and finds them correct.

Mr. Baker. That will not do.

The Court. Unfortunately, Mr. Presbury, who is now out of the city, has the original returns, and, if objection is made, we must continue this until he comes back.

Mr. Baker. I must object to taking these books, even though compared with the originals. The offence charged is making fraudulent returns, and the only evidence is the returns.

The Court (of the witness.) Have you had any conversation with Colonel Grosvenor about the correctness of that book?
A. I have not.
Q. Did you compare his returns with the book in his presence?
A. I did not.

After some discussion as to the advisability of examining one or two of the government witnesses immediately, it was decided to await the return of Mr. Presbury, and to continue the case until 10 o'clock on next Tuesday morning.

After it had been decided to continue the case, by common consent, Mr. S. G. Hall, one of the government witnesses, who was desirous of going to Canada, was examined.

The witness who is a tobacco merchant, doing business at No. 50 South Water street, testified that on or about the 16th of September he bought forty caddies of tobacco of Mr. Geary, which were all branded "T. W. Grosvenor, September 1, 1868," and which were delivered to the purchaser about the 16th. He thought the partner of the witness, ordered them verbally, in his presence, of Mr. Tickner, a tobacco broker, who was selling tobacco for Geary. The witness settled for the tobacco with Mr. Hale, who was Geary's manager. He did not see the tobacco at Geary's, nor did he see it delivered to the drayman, but saw it first when delivered to himself. He paid for it by an acceptance which was accepted by Mr. Hale for James Geary. It was drawn about the 16th of September. He knew nothing of the whereabouts of either Tickner or Hale.

Detective Whitely stated that there was no mark on the caddies besides Grosvenor's brand.

Miscellaneous.

French ladies are taking to velocipedes. Eugenie is an adept.

Providence cheap jewelry establishments employ $20,000,000 capital.

A. T. Stewart pays his lawyer $25,000 a year.

A human skull, imbedded in the trunk of a tree, with 400 years' growth outside, has been discovered in Kentucky.

A great hullabaloo was recently made by Democratic sheets about the reported rape and murder of Mrs. Wildman, of Danbury, Conn., by a negro. The story was a cruel hoax upon the eager Copperheads, who gloated over the item. The woman was not violated by the negro.

The clergymen of Worcester, Mass., vainly protested against the use of the chapel of the jail as a place in which to hang criminals. They pronounced it a desecration of the house of God, but the Sheriff thought the chapel just the place for the deed.

The Ontario Board of Agriculture have urged the Canadian Government to rescind the order forbidding the importation of American cattle into the dominion.

Mrs. Johnson, of Nashville, smoked her pipe while she hung herself.

Only $30 are required to complete Leigh Hunt's monument.

The English Quakers, or Friends, have issued an address strongly advocating the separation of Church and State. This result may soon be expected.

Mr. Parton tells of a man in New York who confesses to drinking a gallon of whiskey a day.

Olive Logan has been to see the "wickedest man." She says that his face is more like Beecher's than it is like Kit Burn's. H. W. and Kit will probably both resent the imputation. Olive further says that the penitent John could sit in Beecher's congregation and not look out of place. And perhaps not be out of place either. She also says that Allen has practiced so long at the bar, with such brilliant success, that it is difficult for him to give up the practice. Therefore she infers that he is not converted, all of which observations she prefaces with the remark that those who take her for a sentimental miss make a mistake.

John Mills, a demented Frenchman, sentenced to the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., for horse-stealing, cut his throat with a case-knife, Saturday morning, and bled to death in a few minutes.

Another cable is proposed and the company is forming in Berlin. One of the arrangements is that the subscribers will receive bonds, which they may use in paying for the transmission of messages after the line is in working order.

Salt works have lately been started at Canastota, New York, which promises to be very successful.

The London *Times*, with its accustomed correctness in American affairs, published the Republican majority in Maine at 71,000, and the other London journals copied its exaggerated announcement.

The Sun tavern, near Faneuil Hall, erected in 1700, is the oldest building in Boston.

Missouri has increased three hundred and fifty thousand since the war.

A resident of Leipzic has been imprisoned for promising to marry 141 women and failing to redeem his promise.

Ku-Klux Vindex and *Olive Ku-Klux* are the euphonious names of two Texas newspapers.

The French Government has decreed $[illegible] for improvements in the harbor of Cette, calculating on the increase of trade that the opening of the Suez Canal will cause to pass through the channel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following table shows the amount of "Gold Certificates" of deposit in the Treasury for the last six months. These figures represent Gold received from banks, or private parties, and held by the Treasury in trust, and which is liable to be drawn out at any time:

April 1st	$17,[illegible]
May 1st	[illegible]
June 1st	[illegible]
July 1st	[illegible]
August 1st	22,414,500
September 1st	22,161,000

From the above it appears that there was a regular progression of increase of gold deposits at the rate of about two millions per month. The first of July being the end of the fiscal year, it has never been the custom of the Treasury to make an official statement of its condition then, as on the first of each other month, but it is evident from the apparent progression before mentioned that the amount of Gold certificates on the first of July was not likely to have been over $20,000,000. Nevertheless Mr. Delmar, in his campaign document got up in the interest of the rebel Democracy, and just published in the Chicago *Times* to show that the Treasury is in a bad way, sets it down in this wise: "Gold certificates of deposit say $32,000,000." It is indeed *say* and only *say*. It is a good deal nearer the truth to say that every one of his estimates and figures are as far from truth as the one item given above, in which there is a discrepancy of over twelve per cent in favor of the case he labors so hard to make out. By this and similar guess work in every other estimated item he attempts to show that the combined gold and currency balance, in the possession of the government on the 1st day of January, will be only $[illegible], and sets down the expenditures that were to be paid out between the first day of July and the first day of January at an aggregate of $[illegible]. In the make up of this aggregate it is only *say* again, and as they are items of which the general public are supposed to know less than they do of the items that appear in the monthly statements of the public debt, it is safe to assume that they are much more exaggerated than in the item which is given as a sample. A quarter of the fiscal year has expired, and it is fair to presume that an equal proportion of the maturing liabilities of the government for the year have been met, and yet the Treasury holds now nearly three times as much Gold alone as Mr. Delmar guesses it will hold in Gold and Currency combined at the end of another quarter:

The amount of Gold in the Treasury the 1st of September was $[illegible], of which the government owned		$67,[illegible]
Since for customs, New York	$[illegible]	
At outports	[illegible]	17,[illegible]
Total		$84,[illegible]
Gold interest paid, New York	$[illegible]	
Other offices	[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Gold now at disposal of Treasury		$80,[illegible]

As the above figures were only made up to the 25th, there are the receipts for customs for the three days to October 1st to be added. These will more than offset any increase of Gold deposits, and leave the round amount of Gold in the ownership of the government on October 1st not less than $80,000,000.

There have been floating rumors from time to time during the past month of a contemplated "bear" movement in New York to depress Railway Stocks, Gold and Governments, and one of the features of which was to be the financiering of an artificial stringency in that Money market. The latest hint of any such scheme was in the 5:30 p. m. despatches received from New York last evening, in which the decline in Governments, noticed yesterday, was referred to that cause. There seems but little foundation, however, for anticipating that the scheme can succeed to any considerable degree. The last weekly bank statement of the New York City banks presents no feature that is adverse to a continuance of monetary ease. The three per cent certificates which have taken the place of the compound interest notes in the reserves of the banks render their resources more available than when the compounds, heavy with interest, could not be used. Government Bonds seem to have felt the effect of some such pressure, but there is too large an accumulation of foreign capital there to be invested in bonds to admit of more than a short-lived decline. Gold has been depressed by other influences, the chief of which is the late sales made by the Sub-Treasury in New York.

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—MONEY—Active and decidedly firmer at 7 per cent for call loans. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

…consisted of black … at intervals, and … in length. They … crossed up … waist and tied …

[illegible]

… coats are usually … a broad black … ends. The … colors, purple, garnet are uniformly …

… browns, and red of … especially the rich … vogue. Winter … on exhibition yet … what the style … one of the best and … will be a tight or … gored coat, or … either pelerine or … at the back or up … (the latter … for sober … the waist is … This is a very … for country wear … collars or short … is stylish and be… … lady-like. Inde… … those not made … of black … can be worn with …

[illegible]

… LEATHER.

… for leather work … beautiful and … already displayed … great demand for … chatelaines with … -case and small …

… work-baskets lined … satin, and trimmed … mounted in gilt … elegant little leather … other bracelets, in … cases, and other … this material, less … and less highly …

… jewelry are com… … of Byzantine … very ancient, and … are carefully pre… … Greek and Greek … emblems, are often … for instance, … signifies "eter…

… and mottoes, are … workman… … very costly and … admiration and … and lovers of …

… succumbed to the … The Gre… … black profile … might have … the leading … and other large … yelling at … "Here's the …" That, we … the Grecian Bend …

… very highest and … Sultan red, … brown, mulberry, … The back of the … exclusive to this … eight small gold … The wrists … movable studs … new gold chain … ceremonious …

[illegible]

LAW RECORD.

The George Trussell Estate again in Court.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

A Man Sent to the Penitentiary for Forging a Railroad Pass.

Probate Business.

The business in the several courts yesterday was somewhat circumscribed; this however from apparent laziness on the part of the attorneys. They have been (or some of them have) at the Supreme Court, and now that they are returning, it requires a few days in which they may strike off the out-of-town odor. The whole "science of law" will be thoroughly developed shortly, for next week all the courts sitting in the city will be in session. A jury will not be called in the Circuit Court of the United States until October 13th.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The jury is called in this court for the October term, to be returned on the 13th inst.

Arthur B. Meeker v. John S. Williams. Case dismissed.

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United States v. one hundred and seven barrels of chewing tobacco, &c. Information. Default and forfeiture.

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Amendments filed—Jacob R. Harris, of DeKalb; Giles B. Kirkland, of Naperville.

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George Peter v. H. Granger. Appeal.

JUDGMENTS.

Michael Hoffman v. Martin Hurt. Appeal in forcible detainer. For part of house No. [illegible] North State street; writ of restitution stayed until October 2[illegible].

E. S. Smith v. Seymour Stover. For $[illegible].

IN CHANCERY.

Marie Franz v. Henry Franz. Divorce. Ordered that defendant pay $[illegible] solicitor's fees and $[illegible] per month temporary alimony, by Monday next.

PEOPLE'S CASES.

The People v. Conrad Dreyer. Charge of an assault with a deadly weapon. Recognized in the sum of $[illegible], with Adolph Lund as surety.

NEW SUITS.

30,0[illegible]. Albert H. Jasper v. Tetie J. Elswig. Assumpsit. Damages, $[illegible].

30,0[illegible]. William Sullivan v. John Martin. Appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The case which has been on trial for two days past against the city, before Judge Porter, terminated yesterday by a verdict for the defendant. This was a proceeding by Henrietta Bier, a married woman, to recover for an injury (a broken arm) alleged to have resulted from the negligence of the city in allowing a nail or spike to protrude above the surface of the sidewalk, on the corner of Green and Madison street. The skirt of the plaintiff was caught by the nail, hence she fell with the result of a fractured limb.

Judge Porter then took up the case of Mary Blain, to recover from the Merchants' Insurance Company, the loss resulting from the burning of a house in course of erection by her in Evanston. The premises would appear to have been covered by a policy, with carpenter's risk. The policy was for the sum of $[illegible], issued on the [illegible] day of September, 1867, and the fire occurred October 22d following. The proof of loss was put in at $[illegible]. The case is as yet undetermined.

Francis Feegan, &c., vs. William Bryerton. This is an action on the case to recover for an injury to a "small boy," by reason of the falling of a plank upon him, by which his leg was permanently injured. The child, with others, as it is alleged, was passing along on Tyler street, between Franklin and Market streets …

[illegible]

… impudent witnesses, who, true to the laws of nature, … had no further part … with the assistance of … the Twelfth street station … over to the proper authority … ceremony … resurrection of the … his statement and immediately … constituted policeman into custody … Justice Wilkinson, after a full … that a case involving … would be held for trial … for assault, in bail of … that he was fined … It is a just judgment, and … beneficial warning to private policemen.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Report of the Committee on the Eastman System of Paving.

The committee chosen at a meeting of citizens held at the Tremont House on the [illegible] composed of D. W. Raymond, Chairman, … W. Bailey, Secretary, and Messrs. … Tuthill King, S. B. Haven, and J. F. … to examine the principles of street … combined in the several inventions … paving, rails and cars, of our … Eastman, Esq., now resident United States … at Bristol, Eng., in accordance with … mous feeling and opinion of the … structions of the same, have prepared … the following report:

TWO REPORT.

Mr. Eastman, by the use of models … the various points of his invention … the great satisfaction of his audience … which consisted in preparing the … in the best possible manner … adapted to receive rails for … wheelway for the public use … rail best adapted to this and … carriages, of for private use … are by the public, with … axles, propelled by very … ances for the ends proposed.

In the opinion of the meeting … hibited and the explanations … prove the practicability of the … claimed. By the use of … paving, or a plan in which … used), a strong, compact and … secured; and, apparently … his paving for Chicago … the most available and … may be made at an expense … considered by the side of … into this paving are firmly … dished rails, with … ease of holding the … ping on the … channels through which … cars or common vehicles … or out of the groove … a rail may be … public use, but … to the common traffic of the city … equal facility the … riage; and while not … male passenger business … relieve them from the … they now incur from … to owner and occupant … lieve the system furnishes … condition of paving … the ordinary form for …

So impressed are the committee with … and admirable utility of the principles … cannot refrain from urging … his system in the most public … citizens and authorities, to the end … tems may be introduced to remedy … street railway evils, either by … companies now organized, or by … and special introduction in new lines … neither have no interest in … the means of introduction … welfare to serve, but would … obvious and ready means to … replace the existing system … present lines, by voluntary … companies themselves. It was the … ion of all the gentlemen of Chicago who … the meeting, and who instructed the … to make this report, that the most … place in the world for the trial of this … in Chicago, the inventor being an old … well known and esteemed for his past … with the history of the city; and we … that his invention has been so favorably … in Europe, having been officially examined … government of Paris, and recommended for … tion in that city, and favorably entertained … authorities of several other … Europe. Most earnestly do the … it at in some form it be tested in Chicago.

To the end of enlightening and … trolling public opinion upon this … committee, by unanimous vote of the … would invite Mr. Eastman to select … place as may be convenient for him to … invention and important system before a … assembly of our citizens; and it is hoped … Board of Public Works, and the … Council of this city, will give him an official and public hearing.

THE GROSVENOR CASE.

Partial Examination of the Charges Against the Tobacco Inspector.

[illegible]

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

An Unoffending Citizen Beaten by a Private Policeman.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following table shows the amount of "Gold Certificates" of deposit in the Treasury for the last six months. These figures represent Gold received from banks, or private parties, and held by the Treasury in trust, and which is payable to be drawn out at any time:

April 1st	$17,[illegible]
May 1st	19,[illegible]
June 1st	2[illegible]
July 1st	[illegible]
August 1st	22,414,[illegible]
September 1st	[illegible]

From the above it appears that there was a regular progression of increase of Gold deposits at the rate of about two millions per month. The first of July being the end of the fiscal year, it has never been the custom of the Treasury to make an official statement of its condition then, as on the first of each other month, but it is evident from the apparent progression before mentioned that the amount of Gold certificates on the first of July was not likely to have been over $2[illegible]. Nevertheless Mr. Delmar, in his campaign document got up in the interest of the rebel Democracy, and just published in the Chicago *Times* to show that the Treasury is in a bad way, sets it down in this wise: "Gold certificates of deposit say $[illegible]." It is indeed say and only say. It is a good deal nearer the truth to say that every one of his estimates and figures are as far from the truth as the one item given above, in which there is a discrepancy of over twelve per cent in favor of the case he labors so hard to make out. By this and similar guess work in every other estimated item he attempts to show that the combined gold and currency balance, in the possession of the government on the 1st day of January, will be only $[illegible], and sets down the expenditures that were to be paid out between the first day of July and the first day of January at an aggregate of $[illegible]. In the make up of this aggregate it is only *say* again, and as they are items of which the general public are supposed to know less than they do of the items that appear in the monthly statements of the public debt, it is safe to assume that they are much more exaggerated than in the item which is given as a sample. A quarter of the fiscal year has expired, and it is fair to presume that an equal proportion of the maturing liabilities of the government for the year have been met, and yet the Treasury holds now nearly three times as much Gold alone as Mr. Delmar guesses it will hold in Gold and Currency combined at the end of another quarter:

The amount of Gold in the Treasury the 1st of September was $[illegible], of which the government owned		$87,[illegible]
Since for customs, New York	$11,[illegible]	
At outports	[illegible]	17,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Gold interest paid, New York	$[illegible]	
Other offices	[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Gold now at disposal of Treasury		$[illegible]

As the above figures were only made up to the 27th, there are the receipts for customs for the three days to October 1st to be added. These will more than offset any increase of Gold deposits, and leave the round amount of Gold in the ownership of the government on October 1st not less than $[illegible],000,000.

There have been floating rumors from time to time during the past month of a contemplated "bear" movement in New York to depress Railway Stocks, Gold and Governments, and one of the features of which was to be the financiering of an artificial stringency in that Money market. The latest hint of any such scheme was in the 5:30 p. m. despatches received from New York last evening, in which the decline in Governments, noticed yesterday, was referred to that cause. There seems but little foundation, however, for anticipating that the scheme can succeed to any considerable degree. The last weekly bank statement of the New York City banks presents no feature that is adverse to a continuance of monetary ease. The three per cent certificates which have taken the place of the compound interest notes in the reserves of the banks render their resources more available than when the compounds, heavy with interest, could not be used. Government Bonds seem to have felt the effect of some such pressure, but there is too large an accumulation of foreign capital there to be invested in bonds to admit of more than a short-lived decline. Gold has been depressed by other influences, the chief of which is the late sales made by the Sub-Treasury in New York.

This being the last day of the month there is a considerable crossfire of checks at the banks in the monthly grain settlements, and which will probably be increased to-morrow. There is, however, no improvement in general business. The excessively bad weather to-day has depressed business in the goods trades, and the still drooping prices of Wheat, and the corner in Corn, have brought legitimate business in the grain line almost to a dead lock, so that there is very little grain going forward, and the course of every kind of business is to some extent unsettled. Prices of the two grains mentioned have continued to go up for Corn and down for Wheat, so much contrary to the expectations of many that one heavy failure—that of E. V. Robbins & Co.—has been the result, and it is not improbable that some smaller operators are being seriously crippled. The active demand for Money continues, and though some of the banks continue to accommodate all of their customers, others are putting them off until after statement day. The supply of Currency here is still equal to all the demands from the country. Merchants' country collections, and also the receipts of the railroads terminating here, are sources of considerable supplies of currency now, which are nearly equal to all the demands on the banks. Exchange was much weaker to-day, and sold between city banks this morning at 50c, and this afternoon at $1 per $1,000 off. Rates at the counter remain as before—par selling, and the different banks taking of their customers within the range of the following rates:

New York drafts	$1.50@2.00
Boston, demand drafts	1.50@2.00
Boston, sight drafts	2.00@3.75
Buffalo, grain bills, with New York exchange	3.50@3.75
Buffalo, grain bills, without New York exchange	@3.75
Oswego, grain bills	3.75@
Montreal, demand drafts, with New York exchange	3.75@

Government securities show a heavy decline on the old bonds to-day, and a slight but curiously uneven change in the new bonds, all of which are lower, except the 5-20s of 1865, which are up ⅛c. The declines are distributed as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—MONEY—Active and decidedly firmer at 7 per cent for call loans. This sudden raise is attributed to speculators in the "bear" interest.

STERLING—Dull at [illegible].

GOLD—Lower; opening at [illegible], declining to [illegible], advancing to [illegible], and closing at [illegible] asked. It is reported that government sold a million and a half yesterday and to-day, but the Assistant Treasurer refuses to give the facts to the press.

GOVERNMENTS—Heavy and ½ per cent lower, closing steady.

[illegible]

STOCKS—Railways easier. It is rumored that there is trouble between the New York Central and Erie Railways on the question of freight fences to the West. Express stocks firmer. Miscellaneous shares firmer.

[illegible]

SUB-TREASURY ITEMS—Treasury receipts to-day, $4,[illegible]; payments, $[illegible]; balance, $[illegible]. Treasury receipts for September, $[illegible]; payments, $47,[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following were the amounts of Flour and Grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last:

[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are [illegible] cars Wheat; [illegible] cars Corn; [illegible] cars Oats; [illegible] cars Rye, and [illegible] cars Barley. Total, [illegible] cars and [illegible] bu, or [illegible] bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, but not much real business done. The weather was rainy, and so dark that it was needed to light the gas, and the telegrams from other cities were nearly all of a discouraging character. The only real activity displayed was in the case of parties who had made contracts to fill this month, some of whom were sorely pressed to buy Corn at $1.[illegible] …

[illegible]

… The market on No. 1 soon declined to $1.[illegible] with no buyers, but immediately bulged back to $1.[illegible], where it stood awhile with fair activity, then weakened to $1.0[illegible], and recovered to $1.[illegible], which was the standard price of the session, but declined back to $1.0[illegible] at the close. …

Oats were fairly active, but slightly lower. The shippers held off the market, anticipating a rise from the competition to fill shorts, and the shorts were not in sufficient force by themselves to put up prices. Hence the business of the session was purely speculative, and a great deal of that was in anticipation of higher values next month; Oats being taken willingly at the reduction, rather than asked for. …

Rye was more active but lower, there being a few purchases for shipment, but not to the extent of the offerings, which are rather heavy, owing to the fact that there is a large amount in store. …

Barley was quiet, lower, and less regular, prices varying like a weather vane. The demand for consumption was light, most of the purchases being made by those having faith in the future. …

The demand for Seeds was meagre, and values were entirely nominal. …

Lake Freights were dull, and rates remain about the same as noted on yesterday; …

The following resolutions, which are understood to be similar in character with those governing in the Gold Board in New York, were offered by T. Morton Miller, to-day, and laid over, under the rule, for action to-morrow. The reading was followed by hearty cheers:

WHEREAS, What is technically termed a "corner" is pernicious and injurious to the best interests of the grain trade of Chicago; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board of Trade adopt as a rule, that where there is inability to deliver grain sold within the date of the contract, the party so defaulting shall be subject to a penalty of one-quarter of a cent per bushel, each day, until the delivery is accomplished. Contract to continue in force, and be subject to established rules, as to margins.

The hearty approval with which the resolution was received shows that the measure will be hailed as a relief by the many operators who, not having the power or the inclination to form such combinations, are ever liable to a financial upset at the hands of those who engineer corners through. It is not, however, certain that the margin here proposed would be found sufficient to insure to the honest purchaser a delivery of his property. When a man has made a purchase he has a right to expect delivery, and the margin of forfeiture should be at least large enough to cover the ordinary fluctuations of the market, or the seller may be tempted to hold on, day after day, in hopes of a decline, and seriously embarrass the buyer, who may have already sold the grain to other parties and in other shape. The effect of this would be to clog the channels of trade more, even, than the occasional failures among operators. What is wanted is a rule which will protect the seller from ruin on a "put up" market, while it will, at the same time protect the buyer from embarrassment on a fluctuating market. It will probably be found on mature deliberation that a ¼c per bushel per day is too little for safety to both parties, but the intent of the motion is a good one, and the great mass of operators will undoubtedly be benefited by its adoption in a modified shape.

The recent advance in Corn and decline in Wheat has caused heavy loss to some operators, and the firm of E. V. Robbins & Co. has been obliged to suspend payment, the liabilities of the house being stated at $[illegible]. The suspension is especially painful as Mr. Robbins is the worthy President of the Board of Trade. The following communication from him to the board was read on 'Change to-day:

GENTLEMEN:—Circumstances have occurred which I feel disqualify me from continuing my position as President of this board. I hereby respectfully tender my resignation of said office.

E. V. ROBBINS.

The communication was received by the board in respectful silence. It will come up for action to-morrow.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Medium grades Flour easier at $7.[illegible]. Wheat lower, unsettled at $1.[illegible] for No. 2. Corn firm, salable at $1.1[illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Pork lower, irregular at $2[illegible] for cash, and $27.[illegible] for regular. Lard heavy, dull. Whiskey dull. Gold, 141⅛.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.

Wheat quiet, early $1.[illegible], buyers now offer $1.4[illegible]. Corn, asking $1.[illegible]. Oats inactive at [illegible]. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bu; Corn, [illegible] bu; Oats, [illegible] bu. Shipments—Wheat, [illegible] bu; Corn, [illegible] bu; Oats, [illegible]. Freights on corn, [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.

Wheat dull, irregular; No. 1 spring $1.4[illegible]; No. 2 do, $1.[illegible]. Receipts—[illegible] bu; [illegible] bu.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—11:15 a. m.

Flour, [illegible]. Red Wheat, [illegible]; White do, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible].

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Flour, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible].

LATER.

The Grain markets were only moderately active after the adjournment of the Regular Board, but for Corn and Wheat values were higher, the former opening at $1.0[illegible] and closing firmer at $1.1[illegible] cash. No. 2 spring Wheat closed steady at $1.0[illegible] spot. Oats were nominal at [illegible]c. At the Sherman House meeting, Corn sold to a limited extent at $1.1[illegible]—the market closing steady at the upper figure. Nothing done in Wheat or Oats. Lake Freights were entirely neglected.

The Cattle market was dull and weak throughout, closing heavy at a slight reduction. …

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

… WOOL—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. The demand was only fair to-day, but values ruled steady as follows:

Fine Fleece, light and white	[illegible]
Fine Fleece, light and dingy	[illegible]
Fine Fleece, oily and heavy	[illegible]
Medium Fleece, light and white	[illegible]
Medium Fleece, fair condition	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece, light and white	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece, fair condition	[illegible]
Unwashed, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Tub Wools	[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

The Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 30—1:30 p. m.

United States bonds, 7[illegible].

LONDON, Sept. 30—5 p. m.

Five-Twenties closed at 7[illegible]; Erie, 31[illegible]; Illinois, 9[illegible]; consols, 9[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—11:15 a. m.

Flour, [illegible]. Red wheat, [illegible]. White wheat, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—1:30 p. m.

Flour, [illegible]. Wheat unchanged. Corn, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—5 p. m.

Cotton active; advancing; uplands, [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bales.

Breadstuffs—California wheat 1d lower—closing at [illegible]. Flour, [illegible] for Western. Corn, [illegible] for mixed Western.

Provisions quiet. Lard, [illegible]. Bacon, [illegible]. Tallow, [illegible]. Petroleum firm.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

BREADSTUFFS—With brisk export demand for flour and wheat, the market closed with a better tone, and more buyers than sellers at the prices. Corn and oats very flat and depressed.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, by steam, [illegible] bu wheat, at [illegible]—the latter rate for next week.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed lower; [illegible] brls sold at $2[illegible]. Other hog products nearly nominal.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio, [illegible] in gold. SUGAR—Quiet; fair to good grocery [illegible].

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]; slow but without considerable decline. The tops of the best droves brought [illegible]; thin Texas steers, [illegible]; good to prime [illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, [illegible]; drooping at [illegible]. Lambs, [illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, [illegible]. Only a few sold at [illegible] for fair Ohio to good Illinois, [illegible].

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The market for cotton goods remains quiet and rather depressed, as some styles of goods shrink in value from day to day. The Atlantic shirtings, which last week found buyers at [illegible], are to-day offered at [illegible]. Heavy sheetings are steady at [illegible] for Southern and best Eastern, which is as low a price as they have reached at any time within a year. Printing cloths depressed; [illegible] for good and extra. Prints steady at [illegible] for American, Richmond, Pacific and Merrimac. Delaines steady and in fair request at [illegible] for Sprague's and [illegible] for all other leading makes. Woollens generally are in improved request, but at a slight concession on heavy makes.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.

FLOUR—Dull and [illegible] lower; sales [illegible] brls choice Minnesota at $7.[illegible]; do Wisconsin and Iowa, $[illegible]; medium, $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and [illegible] lower. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—COTTON—Firmer and less active; sales [illegible] bales at [illegible] for middling uplands.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, [illegible] tons pig iron and sundries.

Prop Omar Pasha, Northport, [illegible] cds wood and sundries.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

FREEPORT LINE.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Cure

REAL CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

DISEASED LUNGS.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

or,

The Gastric Juice of the Stomach.

[illegible]

First Appearances of Consumption.

[illegible]

RELIABLE INFORMATION

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

[illegible]

Directions for Using Dr. Schenck's Medicines for the Cure of Consumption in its Various Forms, namely: His Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

SEAWEED TONIC DIRECTIONS.

[illegible]

Medical Cards!

Dr. S. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

In all Private Matters—male or female—go (or write) to DR. J. H. CLARK—at the old place—Room 4 Larmon Block, 81 Clark-st. [illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Hubler's Herb Bitters

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY, TUBERCULAR, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia, …

[illegible]

Essays for Young Men.

On the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful BLACK or BROWN. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Banking.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars,

GOLD!

D. O. MILLS, President,
WM C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER, Agents,
NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make Collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on Commission. Money Transferred by Telegraph or by Checks. California Coupons cashed or collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of Bullion.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
American Bankers,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also Commercial Credits.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

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LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

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NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the

5th and 20th Every Month.

[illegible]

Schools.

MISS OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School

For Young Ladies, No. [illegible] West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible]. [illegible]

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL

[illegible]

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

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Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 2 & 4 MICHIGAN-AV.

[illegible]

Stencils.

$10 a Day Made by Any One

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A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

Government Sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—

[illegible]

T. J. RODMAN,

[illegible]

Machinery.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

77 & 83 Liberty-st., cor. Broadway,

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

Medical.

THE WONDERS OF MODERN CHEMISTRY

SARSAPARILLIAN AND ITS ASSOCIATES.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

[illegible]

STRONG ASSERTION.

[illegible]

ITS COMPOSITION.

[illegible]

FORMULA.

[illegible]

BEAUTY.

[illegible]

WOMAN.

[illegible]

IT INCREASES THE FLESH.

[illegible]

TO THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATES

[illegible]

[illegible] FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, …

Medical.

THE EVILS OF EXCESS.

Prohibitory Laws—Medicinal Stimuli.

Even temperance has its avowed advocates, [illegible] slaves curse the vice to which they yield, or regret, with maudlin tears, their inability to resist the false appetite for stimulants which long-continued excess has engendered. Of all the millions whom it degrades, brutifies and ruins, there is not one who, in his sober moments, stands forth its champion. Temperance, on the other hand, has a host of active and energetic friends. Society, as a body, preaches it, although so many members of society fail to practice it. It is advocated in every pulpit; its promulgation is the object of large and respectable social organizations; it is made a side issue, and sometimes a main issue, at the polls, and stringent laws are enacted to enforce it.

In short—all parties, all creeds, all interests, unite in deprecating drunkenness, and the only question connected with it upon which they do not agree, is as to the wisest method of controlling the evil. Prohibitory State legislation has been thought by many sincere and good men to be the best remedy; but it has been tried again and again, in New England and elsewhere, without having produced any beneficial effects expected from it; and at last Massachusetts, so long the stronghold of prohibition, has repudiated that policy by an immense majority. The Federal Government, partly in the interest of temperance and partly for revenue purposes, has imposed a tax upon domestic liquors, which, if the law were rigidly executed, would at once lessen their consumption and increase the sum total of the national revenue, but it appears to have signally failed in both these objects. There is no perceptible decrease in the manufacture or consumption of domestic spirits, and no proportionate augmentation in the receipts of the Government from that source. Laws of this nature are always extensively evaded, and result in a large amount of official corruption and public demoralization, without accomplishing the primary objects which their originators had in view.

Experience seems to teach us that moral influences are more potent than penal statutes in restraining this species of excess. Father Mathew's moral and religious crusade against inebriety probably did more good than all the prohibitory laws that have ever been enacted.

The extreme prohibitionists insist that alcohol has no use as a medicine; that it is, when taken into the stomach, necessarily poisonous. But here the faculty that has made disease and the remedies for disease its study for so many ages (increasing its knowledge and perfecting its system of treatment with every passing year), meets the allegation with a point blank denial. Who are best competent to decide this question, in which the health and lives of millions of human beings are involved—the professors of the art of healing or individuals who, confessedly, are incompetent to prescribe for their own ailments, and who, when prostrated by illness, place their chief reliance upon the doctor? Does not the profession in whom, next to God, they put their trust in sickness, know better than they do whether alcoholic tonics are or are not necessary in certain phases of disease? Common sense answers in the affirmative. Physicians tell us that alcoholic medicines are among the most valuable remedial agents in the Materia Medica, specifics which cannot be dispensed with without sacrificing the health and lives of multitudes of their patients. If we put trust in them—and that we put trust in them is evident, or we could not call them in to minister to us when in danger—we are bound to subscribe to their dictum.

So far, then, as medication is concerned, the object of the philanthropists who advocate temperance should be to aid the profession in its praiseworthy efforts to secure a pure, unadulterated alcoholic stimulant for curative and preventive purposes. If any law could be devised for keeping the unwholesome and impure liquors of commerce out of the sick-room, it would be an inappreciable blessing; and if, on the other hand, a law guaranteeing a pure stimulant to all who are professionally declared to need it could be practically enforced, that, too, would be of infinite benefit to mankind. But no such special legislation could be rendered effective. It would be evaded, and rendered null and void by the interests in conflict with it, just as the liquor laws are now nullified by similar causes.

But where—as in the case, for example, of

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

A medicinal stimulant has been proved, beyond all cavil, to be absolutely free from adulteration, and a complete specific for a large class of diseases, no benevolent and enlightened friend of Temperance can consistently lift his voice against it. On the contrary, every proper effort should be made to procure the substitution of such a tonic for the acrid, fiery and poisonous fluids too frequently administered to invalids.

It should be a powerful argument in favor of a preparation like this, that it has been deprived by rectification, and by the medicinal vegetable ingredients of which it partly consists, of all the deleterious properties present in ordinary alcoholic stimulants, and which beget an unnatural craving for strong drink, thereby leading directly to intemperance. This, we say, should be a strong argument in its favor with all rational temperance men; for since stimulants are medicines that cannot be dispensed with, it is manifestly all important to administer the best.

As a recognized and standard tonic of undisputed purity Hostetter's Bitters may be cited as an apt illustration of the use of stimulants as contrasted with their abuse. It is not intended as a beverage; indeed, there are many varieties of sweetened alcohol which the man who loves strong drink for itself would prefer to the Bitters. No liquor is partial to the article, for its effect, when taken to excess, is that of an emetic. It is regarded as a medicine only, and is prescribed for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for nothing else.

The temperance reader who has perused the foregoing remarks in a candid and impartial spirit will see, we think, that the cause he has at heart, and which unfortunately has been greatly retarded in its progress by intolerance and misconception, is likely to be benefited, rather than retarded, by the employment in medical practice of a Wholesome Pharmaceutical Preparation, with a pure stimulative basis, instead of the abominable fire-water (now more abundantly than ever it was before) sold by liquor dealers and at drug stores. Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the World.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Description of the Plans Accepted by the Board of Public Works and Council.

The Present Building Ultimately to be Replaced with a Magnificent City Hall.

Meeting of the Committee.

As has already been announced in THE TRIBUNE, the question of the proposed extension to the Court House has been definitely settled. The Common Council and the Board of Supervisors, after having had the matter under consideration at different times, for several years, have at last conjointly agreed upon a plan, and now nothing remains but the preliminary arrangements before the work will be commenced. Although it is contemplated to erect but two wings at present, yet, ultimately, the dark, dreary-looking building which has for so long created feelings of disgust, not only on the part of strangers, but among the residents of Chicago themselves, will be removed, and its site occupied by a structure surpassing in architectural beauty any other devoted to similar purposes in the United States. The principal object in making the additions is to provide a place wherein the records of the city and county will be secure from all danger; but another, and a very important, object, is to have all the various departments of the city government under one roof, and not scattered around as they are at present, necessitating the expenditure of a large amount per annum for rents, and causing those who have business to transact with the city to lose much valuable time in going to and from the different offices.

QUALITY OF STONE TO BE USED.

The kind of stone to be used has not yet been determined. The Board of Supervisors rejected the recommendation of the Special Committee, appointed to confer with the Common Council, that it be Lockport (New York) stone, some of the members arguing that Athens or Lemont should have the preference. There is a strong feeling on this point, but it will unquestionably be amicably arranged by one of the two civic bodies conceding to the other the right of making the selection, or both rejecting the Lockport and substituting some other stone. When completed, in its entirety, the building will be one of the most attractive features of the city.

THE WEST WING.

The extreme dimensions of the west or city's wing will be eighty feet wide by one hundred and thirty feet long, and three stories high. The basement will be divided into a number of rooms for the accommodation of the Police Board, Detectives, and Fire Marshal and Assistants. The work shops of the Board of Public Works will also be located here, and provisions are made for the boiler, fuel, &c. There will be three entrances to the basement—one on the north and another on the south side, from the area, and the other from the stairway leading to the main corridor. The entrance to the first floor will be on LaSalle street, the door opening into a wide corridor, on the right of which, immediately at the entrance, will be the main stairway leading to the floors above. To the left will be the offices of the Water Assessor, Water Tax Collector and General Business Office; offices of the Comptroller, Treasurer, Mayor, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, and private offices for the same, water closets, &c. To the left will be the offices of the Tax Collectors, Tax Commissioners, City Clerk, and private offices for the same.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

On the second floor the corridor will connect with the main corridor in the present building. On the right will be rooms for the Board of Public Works, the President, Commissioners, Secretary, Clerk, Bookkeeper, Chief Engineer, a large room for draughtsmen and maps, and another for streets and sidewalks. On the left will be rooms for special assessments, Superintendent of Streets and Public Buildings, Assistant Engineer, Board of Education, Superintendent of Public Schools, Clerk, and a reception and store room, and ante-room.

THIRD FLOOR.

On the third floor, to the right, will be the Recorder's Court Room, Judges' retiring room, four large rooms for the Board of Health and an ante-room. To the left will be the Council Chamber, two committee rooms, two for the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and four large rooms for the Fire Commissioners and an ante-room.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

Each story will be provided with closets, and each office with wash basins, &c. In this wing, water is to be carried to the several floors by a main pipe, and on each floor there will be a hydrant with hose attached.

THE EAST WING.

The east, or county's wing, will be of the same size as the other. In the basement there will be twenty-eight cells, constructed of stone, and two large rooms for county purposes. There will be but one entrance, and that from the area—no communication with the floors above whatever. The entrance to the first floor will be from Clark street, the door opening into a corridor, which connects with the one in the present building. To the right will be the County Court rooms, the Judges' retiring room, and a large room for the records of the Superior Court. To the left will be the County Clerk's office.

OTHER STORIES.

On the second floor there will be one large room for the records of the Circuit Court, and a private room for the Clerk of that court. On the third floor, to the right, will be the Superior Court room, Judges' retiring room, and jurors' room, to the left a large room for the Board of Supervisors.

FIRE PROOF.

The building is to be thoroughly fire-proof in all its parts. The stairways will be of iron, and the floors of the corridors of the same material. The ceilings will be of corrugated iron, with the arches filled with concrete, in which the timbers are imbedded. The floors will be of hard wood, while all connection with the old building can be cut off in a moment, in case of fire, by sliding iron doors.

THE ROOF.

The frame of the roof is to be entirely of iron, covered with slate. The gutters and conductors will be of copper.

THE EXTERIOR.

The general exterior of the buildings will conform in their principal outlines with the present structure, but still will be so modern as to admit of a new centre without any incongruity.

HEATING.

Air is to be heated by steam coils in air chambers in the sub-basement, and taken, by means of flues placed in the walls, to the various rooms throughout the building.

VENTILATION.

The method of ventilation will be by taking the foul air from the floors of the rooms down into the sub-basement, in horizontal flues leading to the exhaust flues, in which the air will be rarified by artificial means, creating a strong draft for the purpose of carrying off the foul air.

SPEAKERS' STANDS.

The design contemplates a new centre, removing the present building entirely and having on each side a balcony for the accommodation of public speakers, and on the north and south side massive stone columns, between which will be broad steps ascending to the main floor.

THE CUPOLA.

The cupola is to be stone at the base, and for twenty feet above the roof. Above this will be two sections, with dome and lanterns; and on top of all a flag staff. The height from the ground to the base of the flag-staff will be two hundred and sixty-five feet. The bell will be in the main section of the cupola. It is also the intention to place a clock in this section. There will be eight small turrets on the roof, finishing the ventilating flues.

STATUES.

In the niches of the turrets will be placed statues of prominent public men. Life-size statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas will be placed on the north side. Those to be placed on the south side have not yet been selected. A statue of Justice will crown the pediment in front, and a female figure, representing the arts and sciences, will ornament the tympanum. In the frieze over each column, on both the north and south sides, is to be a medallion, in which will be placed busts of our most celebrated statesmen.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The internal arrangements of the central portion of the building have not been determined upon, but it is designed to embrace a commodious city hall.

THE COST.

The cost of the east wing will be $[illegible], while that of the west will be $[illegible]. The latter amount includes what is to be expended in remodeling a portion of the old Court House, to obtain the required convenience for the city.

THE ARCHITECTS.

Messrs. Ross & Chapman, the architects, are now engaged in drawing up the specifications, and they expect to advertise for bids the present week. It is proposed to commence work in the course of two or three weeks, so as to complete the basement this fall. All the stone and iron work will be furnished during the winter, and when summer comes the work will be pushed forward with rapidity.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Supervisors was held at the office of Ross & Chapman, No. 190 Washington street, last evening, for the purpose of settling as to the details of the interior of the building. It was agreed to have iron shutters to all the windows in the side next to the present building, and wooden frames instead of iron ones, as was at first contemplated.

Supervisor Newcombe was appointed a committee of one to secure a room in which the records shall be kept until the Court House is completed.

It was agreed to advertise for bids at once, those for the stone and mason work to be all in at 12 m., on the 12th inst.; all others at the same hour on the 20th. Bids for both corrugated iron ceilings and brick arches will be received.

The city has paid the county $[illegible], one-half of the sum agreed to be paid for the county's interest in the east wing of the Court House, excepting the basement.

CRIME.

A Raid by Juvenile House-Breakers in the West Division.

Burglaries and Robberies.

Among the legion of petty criminals that daily fall into the clutches of the police, as will readily be shown by the calendar of the Courts of Justice, are boys of tender ages, and others verging on to manhood, whose offense is most generally that of pilfering. The little Arabs of the streets, of whom the public have much cause to be afraid, are here becoming an actual nuisance, because of their continued depredations in the larcenous line. Lacking the practical caution of the adult and hardened burglar or thief, yet having the essential qualifications for thieving—a surprising knowledge of the modus operandi—they succeed well in their undertaking. A sort of Freemasonry seems to exist among them, and at intervals their raids are conducted with so successful an issue, that even the police are nonplussed. One of these regular raids has been instituted by the juvenile scamps during the past few days, and quite a number of residences have suffered from their onslaught. Their practice appears to be to closely watch certain houses, await the departure of occupants, and then enter and carry off what they can conveniently lay their hands on.

JUVENILE ROBBERIES.

On Wednesday afternoon last the house No. 2[illegible] South Desplaines street was entered in this manner, and $[illegible] in cash, besides a quantity of clothing was stolen. The depredators were undoubtedly boys, as a number of the little rascals were seen lurking about the premises shortly before the occurrence. The family had left the house for a few hours, and upon their return discovered the theft and easily surmised who were the perpetrators.

The residence of a family named Smith, on Desplaines, between Desplaines and Halsted streets, the previous day, Tuesday, was also visited, and a diamond pin worth $1,[illegible], besides a lot of wearing apparel and $[illegible] in cash were spirited away. In this instance, as in the former, the robbery was traced to boys, one or two of whom had called at the house during the day and applied for work.

On Halsted street, near Ewing, another house was similarly entered on the same day.

No. 1[illegible] Fourth street was likewise robbed of articles of value. These are cases of robbery which have been reported to the authorities with a hope of securing the arrest of the youthful rogues, but are only a few of the numerous depredations which are every day made upon residences of private citizens.

BURGLARIES.

On Tuesday night the residence of Mr. C. W. Florence, No. [illegible] West Randolph street, was entered by burglars, who carried off a wallet containing $[illegible], a silver medal and a pair of boots.

During Wednesday night the store of Messrs. Tracy & Co., commission merchants, No. [illegible] South Water street, was made to suffer the loss, at the hands of burglars, of over $[illegible] worth of [illegible]

[illegible]

butter. The robbery was evidently committed by parties well acquainted with the premises, as the entrance had been carefully unlocked, and fourteen packages, consisting of 1,[illegible] pounds of butter, carried off. This vicinity has been the source of considerable material for footpads.

The shoe [illegible] kept by Messrs. [illegible] & Co., was broken into on Wednesday night, and a horse and wagon, with harness, and over $[illegible] worth of goods were stolen.

A SHARP GAME.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a stranger entered a boarding house on North Wells street, and proceeding to the room of a boarder named [illegible], told him that some one down stairs wished to see him. [illegible] answered the summons, but finding no one he returned to his room, when he found that $[illegible] in gold coin had been stolen from his valise. The perpetrator was not discovered.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Another Extensive Conflagration on South Water Street.

Two Large Stores and Their Contents Nearly Destroyed.

Estimated Loss, $100,000.

At half-past 8 o'clock last evening a fire of a very destructive nature visited the business portion of this city, the first of a great magnitude that has occurred for many months, with the sole exception of the Northwestern Railroad freight house fire, some few weeks ago. The scene of the conflagration was the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and South Water street, a five-story brick building, owned by Mathew Laflin and occupied by a number of business firms. The fire was first discovered through the instrumentality of Mr. Whitaker Harmon, of the firm of Harmon, Vosser & Co., who chanced to be passing along the avenue, after the flames had gained considerable headway. He saw dense volumes of smoke issuing from the upper stories of the building, and quickly caused an alarm to be given from Box No. 4, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue, a block distant. The steamers were promptly on hand, but the work before the department was serious and difficult, and an hour or more elapsed before the stubborn element was fairly subjugated. The building, comprising Nos. 47 and 49 South Water street, the latter number situated on the corner, was badly damaged in the rear, to the extent probably of $10,000. The upper portion of No. 47, in the rear, especially suffered, the flames having made their way through the roof. George W. Flanders rented the building, and sub-rented a portion thereof to various parties.

Messrs. Childs & Briggs, wholesale dealers in groceries, occupied a portion of the basement and the first and second floors of No. 49. Their stock was valued at about $75,000, and was greatly damaged, mostly by water. The loss of the firm is roughly estimated at about $[illegible]. The following is a list of the companies in which they have insurance:

Pacific	$10,000
Imperial, London	5,000
Mercantile, New York	5,000
Washington, New York	5,000
Arctic	5,000
Commerce, Albany	5,000
Washington, New York	5,000
New Amsterdam	5,000
Empire City	2,500
International, New York	2,500
Howard, New York	2,500
Phœnix, New York	2,500
Arctic	2,500
Empire City	2,500
Total	$65,000

G. B. Vaughn, agent for the Franklin and Columbia Sugar Refineries, occupied a portion of the cellar and of the first floor of Nos. 47 and 49. He had a stock of sugars and syrups valued at $[illegible], and sustains a loss of about $4,000, covered by insurance in the Merchants', of Chicago, for $[illegible].

Marsh & Endicott, merchandise brokers, occupied a portion of the second floor of No. 49. Their loss will probably not exceed $[illegible], if it reaches that amount. It is believed that they are fully insured.

Messrs. Geo. W. Flanders & Co., dealers in groceries, occupied the first and third floors of No. 47, and a portion of the basement of both Nos 47 and 49. Their loss cannot be easily arrived at, but it is not thought to be very heavy, as they had in store a light stock of goods.

Messrs. Derrick & Ball, dealers in china and glassware, together with Messrs. Weinach & Alpiner, tobacconists, occupied the greater portion of the second floor of No. 47. The loss of each firm will probably not exceed a few thousand dollars.

The upper stories of the building are said to have been occupied as store rooms by H. C. Van Schaack, Jr., dealer in stoves, No. [illegible] State street, who sustains a loss of about $[illegible], mostly caused by water.

The adjoining building, No. 45, suffered slightly from both fire and water. It was occupied by Messrs. Warner, Gould & Co., dealers in wood and willow ware, brooms, brushes, etc. The stock of the firm was damaged to the extent of about $[illegible].

Nothing reliable or definite could be learned as to the origin of the fire. It seems to have originated in the upper rear portion of No. 47, and to have spread down through the hatchways to the ground floor, and to have communicated through an archway, partitioned with boards, to the establishment of Messrs. Childs & Briggs. It is stated that a stove had been left with a half-smothered fire in the rear of the building, but in which part there is uncertain, and that the flames may have originated from it. Such speculations, however, have no basis of reliability, and the cause of the fire may ever remain unknown. Of the probable total loss only a rough and uncertain estimate can be made, as little is known of the extent or value of the goods of the various parties interested. It would seem, however, from general speculation that the whole damage cannot fall much short of $100,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—The sale of seats for the third opera night was quite as large as on the preceding evenings, but the rain and mud were in league to prevent so large an attendance as witnessed "Trovatore" and "Faust." There was an audience, however, of those with whom "Ernani" is such a favorite that no weather can be unfavorable enough to keep them away. Although not so popular as "Trovatore," with its sensational music, it is the best of Verdi's operas, both in the intensely dramatic character of the libretto, the beauty and finish of its arias and the massiveness of the choral effects. Each act is a masterly working up of musical resources to a final ensemble full of dramatic effect and choral harmony, inlaid with a genuine mosaic work of concerted music. The cast also was an additional inducement for those who admire "Ernani" to be present, for it is rare that stronger artists have assumed some of the leading roles on Chicago boards. In fact a little less strength would have been preferable in some of them. The cast was as follows: Carlo, Orlandini; Don Silva, Antonucci; Ernani, Maccaferri; Elvira, Miss Stakes.

Miss Stakes has now given us a taste of her quality in two widely different roles—Leonora in "Trovatore," and Elvira in "Ernani," and we have little or no change to make in our first impressions of her. She is crude in the business of the stage, and has a stiffness and mannerism, if we may so term it, in her presence and carriage, which are unpleasant. She has yet to break the ice before she becomes an artist. She must study to identify herself somewhat with the character she is personating. She must learn that the mere use of a few stilted stage gestures, which savor of the teacher, do not constitute action. She must be able to warm with passion, to forget that there is an audience in front of her, to master the theory of dramatic gradations, and feeling enter with all the poetry, expression and feeling of the character she is assuming, before she can be not only an artist but even an actress, and there is an essential difference between the two, for art is long. We have, furthermore, no change to make in our impression of her voice. Verdi has rather curiously arranged the leading number of the role of Elvira, to be sung upon the very first appearance, and it is therefore a very severe test of the qualities of the singer, especially as it abounds in very elaborate fioriture. Miss Stakes sang it to the satisfaction of the audience, as she gained an encore, but, in spite of the odiousness of comparisons, one cannot but remember the artistic performance of Lagrange, and the difference in the two renderings. Stakes sang it clearly, brilliantly, forcibly, and with remarkable resonance of voice, but the two essential qualities to complete success—execution and expression—were lacking, and this statement is applicable to the entire singing of her role. All the fine distinctions of light and shade in musical expression, all the sympathy which one looks for in the delivery of music and the adaptation of music to the sentiment, were lacking. This is the most serious fault in her singing. Apart from this, she has many qualities which enter into the composition of the artist.

Maccaferri has not appeared here before for many years and has changed but little in the interim. He is a robust tenor in the literal sense of the term and always sings with all the strength of the lungs. This is the more to be regretted because he is a good actor and at times has a rare faculty of expressing deep feeling with his voice. But it is next to impossible for a singer, who indulges in musical ranting, to sing true, and this was the case with Maccaferri on several occasions last evening. Combined with Stakes, in some of the duos, even Verdi himself, with his penchant for noise, would have been more than satisfied.

The best effort of the evening were those of Orlandini and Antonucci—more especially the Tomb aria of the former and the Infelice of the latter. Antonucci adds to the charm of his fresh rich bass, all the feeling and method of an artist, and without attempting to make points, sings everything with care and with such a uniformity of excellence that it is difficult to single out any particular number as more worthy of credit than another. Orlandini was in fine voice and sang with telling effect, not only in the aria we have cited, but also in his solo in the finale of the third act.

The choruses in the main were very well taken, with the exception of a very decided weakness on the female side. The orchestra was very well kept in hand also by Torriani, who took the baton for the evening.

To-night, Fidelio, the only operatic work of Beethoven, will be given. As it has been represented but once in this city, and that representation was several years since, a brief sketch of the story will be interesting to our readers. The first act opens in the court-yard of a prison. Marceline, an incidental character, daughter of the jailor, Rocquo, is discovered ironing, with Jacquino, a porter of the prison, pleading his suit. Marceline, however, is in love with Fidelio, who is, in reality, Leonora, wife of Floreston, a state prisoner, confined in this prison for many years by Don Pizarro, the Governor of the place. Leonora has searched long for her husband, and in the progress of that search, has assumed male disguise and hired herself out to assist Rocquo, thinking that her husband may be concealed in some of the dungeons. Pizarro, who has imprisoned Floreston out of political enmity, visits the prison, and learning that the Minister of State is about to examine all the prisoners, he determines to kill Floreston and bury him secretly. He therefore proposes to Rocquo that he shall undertake the deed, but Rocquo refuses. He then arranges to do the deed himself, orders Rocquo to dig the grave in the dungeon, and when he has finished it to give him a signal.

The second act opens in Floreston's dungeon, Rocquo and Leonora being engaged in digging the grave. While the work is in progress Leonora discovers the prisoner to be her husband, and determines to save him. The work finished, Rocquo gives the signal, Pizarro comes in and assails Floreston with his dagger, but Leonora throws herself between them. He still attempts to assail her, but she draws a pistol and defies him. At that instant the sound of the trumpet announces the arrival of the Minister, and Rocquo delighted, declares Floreston shall be free. The Minister orders all the prisoners before him and by hearing all the facts in the case stated by Rocquo, declares Floreston free, and gives the favor to Leonora the privilege of removing his fetters. It is to be presumed that Marceline, disappointed in the unexpected metamorphosis of her lover Fidelio into the wife Leonora, takes up with her old lover Jacquino, and that Pizarro meets with the punishment his cruelty deserves.

The rehearsals indicate an excellent performance of this great work, and Maretzek has been well in bestowing his most careful attention upon its preparation. The performance of "Fidelio" will be an event in the musical history of the city, and we look forward with unhesitating confidence to a successful performance and one worthy of its transcendent merits.

THE THEATRES.—Mr. Jefferson is still playing Bob Acres to large houses at McVicker's. "The Veteran" is drawing well at Wood's.

Last evening at about six o'clock, while the schooner Wm. Sanderson, Captain S. A. Williams, from Oswego, was about one mile [illegible], in tow of a tug, one of the sailors, [illegible] in the mainsail, was knocked overboard by the main boom. Captain Williams ordered a boat thrown overboard, and made every effort to save the man, but he sank before aid could reach him. We learn that the unfortunate man's name was Frank Gill, aged forty-five years, and resided in Oswego, where he leaves a wife and children.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Opening of the Twenty-sixth Term—Over Two Hundred Students Entered.

Address of Welcome by Prof. Edwin Powell—The Daily Lectures.

The twenty-sixth annual course of lectures of Rush Medical College opens to-day. The coming year seems fair in prospects of a far greater success than the institution has ever yet received. Last year, which was deemed highly prosperous as compared with preceding years, there were [illegible] students. Up to noon yesterday there were entered already over 200 students upon the matriculation lists, so that without doubt the attendance this season will number between 250 and 300 students. Rush College is rapidly advancing in the estimation of the scientific and professional public, and is classed among the great medical institutions of the country. Its faculty comprise names of high authority in the profession, and with the same energy and spirit with which its previous history has been characterized, the future of the college must be one of almost unexampled prosperity.

A large number of people, among whom were many of the new class, assembled last evening at the college to listen to the address of welcome by Professor Edwin Powell. Dr. Powell was introduced by the President, and remarked that, in performing the duty to which he had been assigned, his thoughts naturally turned to that profession upon whose active duties his hearers were so soon to enter. These were important and difficult, as they were useful, humane and charitable. He proposed to glance briefly at the claims which medical science and physicians had to public confidence and support. What had the profession done for humanity's good? Are physicians an essential part of society or not? It could not be denied that disease and pain were the first and greatest of human evils. It were beyond the power of the pen to describe the sufferings of a single individual or the group of disease. The life it produced could scarcely be conceived. There was a class which, to a great extent, denied the necessity of the art, because they held that disease followed a violation of natural laws, and so might be obviated. It did not follow that the laws of nature could ever be closely observed. The perversity of many men led to disease, and the efforts of the mind frequently broke down the energies. A world where the observance of natural laws would secure against disease must be one where heat, cold, accident, anxiety and over exertion were never to be found. Man never could be secure against disease, live how he might. Incurable nature needed not the cry of the feeble. The suffering spirit turned to art for relief. Disease was a part of our existence, and it was necessary that a class should live for its relief. The accidents and disease attendant upon childbirth were in a great measure under the control of the physician. The debt owed by society on this account was great. In childhood the physician's care was of the greatest service, and in the diseases of more advanced years, the powers of medicine were no less conspicuous. There was no disease, in whose relief and cure the value of medical skill could not be successfully proven. Humanity was none the less indebted to the surgical division of the science. In the prevention of disease, the application of medical science had been no less efficacious, and in the restoration of the insane to reason medical skill obtained a glorious trophy.

The main objection urged against the use of medicine was that it was uncertain in its results. This objection had gradually become less valid, until now it had no real value. If medicine was uncertain in many cases, it was to the changeful and varying nature of the objects with which it dealt. Another objection was that medicine could not cure all disease. But the cases in which medicine was useless were much fewer than had been supposed. Few diseases were so totally by nature incurable; they became so mostly by neglect, and of these the number was daily decreasing. When a cure could not be effected there was still the alleviation of suffering.

Such were the services of the medical profession. In every clime where disease appeared, there was the physician to relieve it, and whether successful or not, his mission was divine and charitable. Those who decried the profession were disappointed candidates for eminence in some useful way.

The speaker then referred at some length to the growth of empiricism, and the reasons why it progressed. He also dwelt upon the importance of careful and thorough education, and the necessity of practical experience as a means to success.

The field for the exercise of skill was daily increasing, and their life, if worthily followed, would be one of charity, humanity, of true nobility. Let them never forget the true and honorable principles which should ever be their guide. Their character and interests were to be identified with the profession. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

Public Improvements.

Proposals were opened at the Board of Public Works for the construction of a bridge crossing the river at Throop street. [illegible]

[illegible]

	Filling, per cu. yard	Grading, per cu. yard	Paving: Wood's block	Paving: Boyington
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There is good authority for stating [illegible]

City Politics.

[illegible]

Presentation to Superintendent Kennedy.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAX MARETZEK COMBINATION COMPANY.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.

This, Thursday, Oct. 1—Grand German Opera, Beethoven's Masterwork,

FIDELIO.

With the following immense cast:

FIDELIO	Madame CELLINI
MARCELLINE	Madame ROTTER
FLORESTAN	Herr HABELMAN
PIZARRO	Herr FORMES
JACQUINO	Herr RICHARDT
ROCQUO	Herr HERMANNS

To-morrow, Friday, Oct. 2—Italian Opera.

Reappearance of the greatest living Buffo,

GIORGIO RONCONI.

Mozart's Immortal Work,

DON GIOVANNI.

With the following splendid cast:

DONNA ANNA	Madame CELLINI
DONNA ELVIRA	Madame ROTTER
ZERLINA	Miss DURAND
(Her first appearance.)	
DON OCTAVIO	Sig. BRIGNOLI
DON GIOVANNI	Sig. ORLANDINI
MASETTO	Sig. DUBREUIL
COMMANDANT	Sig. BARILI

GIORGIO RONCONI

In his great part of LAPORELLO.

Conductor .... MAX MARETZEK.

Saturday, Grand Gala Matinee.

IL BARBIERE DE SEVIGLIA.

GIORGIO RONCONI in his immense part of FIGARO.

Reappearance of Miss McCULLOUGH.

Admission to the Matinee.....ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

No charge for secured seats.

Saturday evening, Oct. 3, German Opera—MARTHA.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes, $[illegible].

Seats for any of the above performances can now be secured at the BOX OFFICE OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Knabe Piano, kindly furnished by J. Bauer & Co., are used by Max Maretzek and his artists.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Week of the Great Comedian,

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Who will appear in Sheridan's comedy, in 5 acts, entitled

THE RIVALS.

Bob Acres .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson

To conclude with the Farce of

A REGULAR FIX.

Hugh De Brass .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson

Monday, Oct. 5, Shakespeare's great comedy of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM will be produced in a style of great magnificence.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ...... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Positively Last Night but Two of Lester Wallack's Drama of

THE VETERAN; or, FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

THRILLING TABLEAUX,

STARTLING EFFECTS,

ELEGANT COSTUMES.

Monday, Oct. 5, first time in America of the New Comedy, KIND TO A FAULT.

ARLINGTON HALL, Corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

J. H. Haverly .... Manager.

Monday, [illegible] week of PANTOMIME.

T. M. HERNANDEZ, and his troupe.

D. L. MORRIS in his Great Specialty, DUTCH BURLESQUE.

Matinee Saturday afternoon.

Auction Sales.

DRY GOODS.

Woolens, Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas,

3 Bales White Muslins, Fall Dress Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at our new salesrooms, [illegible] Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

4,000 YDS BROWN SHEETINGS,

100 Doz. Alexander and Jouvin's Kid Gloves,

300 Fine White Blankets,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 1st, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, [illegible] Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HIGHLAND PARK.

DO NOT FORGET THE

Great Auction Sale

OF

ELEGANT LARGE RESIDENCE LOTS,

AND SEVERAL

Handsome New Dwellings,

ON BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED GROUNDS,

AT

HIGHLAND PARK.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On Saturday Morning, Oct 3.

SALE ON THE GROUNDS.

A special train of cars, free to all who desire to attend the sale, will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 9 o'clock on the morning of the sale. Terms easy. Sale peremptory.

By order of the

HIGHLAND PARK BUILDING COMPANY.

BY CHILDS BROS., [illegible] STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods,

AND NOTIONS.

50 doz. Woolen Shawls,

200 pairs White Blankets,

100 doz. Belknaps, Cassimere and Diagonal Shirts,

100 cas. Knit Worsted Shawls, Sontags and Scarfs,

200 doz. Woolen Hose,

175 doz. Shirts and Drawers,

50 doz. Ribbed Jackets,

Flannels, Linens, Table Covers, Bedspreads, Fancy Notions, Boots and Shoes and Piece Goods, at our salesroom, on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. W. [illegible], Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Household Furniture,

Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, October 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Rooms, [illegible] State-st., consisting of a large and superior assortment of

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture,

Brussels and other Carpets,

a splendid assortment of fine Marble-top Chamber Sets, with a general assortment of second-hand household goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BLACK WALNUT PARLOR BEDSTEAD

AT AUCTION.

In our sale of FRIDAY, October 2, we shall sell an elegant Black Walnut Parlor Bedstead, and a splendid Hair Mattress.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, [illegible] Randolph-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand

FURNITURE,

Including Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Office Furniture, &c. Also, Carpets, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware. Also, Invoice of assorted Crockery Ware.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

To Lease.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

Correspondence Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

[illegible]

Females.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at [illegible].

Melvin Foster beat John Deery, at the French game, 150 points in [illegible], in New York, on the 29th ult.

Brooklyn warehouses were damaged by fire, on the 30th ult., to the extent of a million and a half.

Picnics and waltzing are interdicted among the Catholics of the New York diocese.

"Little Mac" was entertained by Aug. Belmont on Wednesday evening.

General Phil. Sheridan has written a letter endorsing Grant and Colfax, and expressing his regret that he cannot attend the Soldiers' Convention in Philadelphia.

Casper Netreter's residence in Fort Wayne, Ind., was robbed of $2,[illegible] on Wednesday night.

President Haven strongly advises the admission, as students, into the Michigan University, of women, on the same condition as men. He likewise contends that, in the Medical Department, the Professors should be chosen for their scientific acquirements, irrespective of whether they are allopathic or homœopathic.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion and Convention, held in Cairo, Ill., on the 1st inst., was a grand success, both in regard to attendance and entertainment. General John A. Logan, Governor Oglesby and General Raum addressed their old comrades.

The corner stone of the Illinois State House is to be laid in Springfield on Monday next.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Association of County Superintendents of Schools will be held in Aurora, Ill., on the 13th, 14th and 15th instants.

Colonel T. A. Robinson, of St. Paul, delivered the annual address at the Minnesota State Fair, in St. Paul, on the 30th ultimo. The display of articles at the fair is excellent; indeed, the exhibition was the finest ever held in Minnesota, and was a success in every particular.

The English cricketers commence a match between twenty-two native American cricketers at Philadelphia, on Saturday. Their opponents hitherto have been resident Englishmen.

A fellow named John Devine was arrested in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, for snapping a pistol at a Republican procession. On his person were found a dozen certificates of naturalization, properly prepared, with a blank for the names. The Democrats will poll one dozen less votes by his arrest. Fifteen "roughs" were also arrested for assaulting the procession. They will doubtless be accommodated in jail until after the election. One fellow had 100 vouchers of naturalization in his pocket.

A lively scrimmage happened between two ladies (?) in A. T. Stewart's store in New York, on Thursday. Mrs. Gill spat in Mrs. Sphagia's face, adding to the insult the cutting remark that the latter's husband had deserted her; whereat Mrs. Sphagia smashed her parasol over Mrs. Gill's spiteful head, for which assault she was arrested.

New England Radicalism sours on Fernando Wood's stomach. On Wednesday, in a speech at Scranton, Pa., that worthy colleague of John Morrissey said that the two greatest curses that had befallen mankind were the fall of Adam and the landing of the Pilgrim fathers on Plymouth Rock.

FOREIGN.

The Legislature of Quebec will assemble on December first.

The Quebec journals indignantly denounce the Grand Trunk Railway authorities for closing that road east of Richmond.

On dit that C. J. Brydges, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is shortly to be succeeded.

RELIGIOUS.

Rock River Annual Conference—Proceedings of the Second Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Oct. 1

Dr. T. M. Eddy, late editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, opened the conference with devotions. The roll of absentees was called and the conference proceeded to business.

We saw several of those who represent the Freedmen's cause and had a personal conversation with Dr. Rust, the Corresponding Secretary of the Aid Society, and Rev. Mr. H., who had been driven from his work in Georgia, and had the pleasure of copying the letter which was sent him by the K. K. K.'s.

The following persons, who have been preaching during the past year, were approved in their official relations: S. N. Griffith, R. H. Wilkinson, R. H. Adams, J. D. Wilson, Walter S. Young, Asmon Campbell, Joseph Crummer, J. H. Metcalf, J. [illegible] Hammond, J. F. [illegible], J. G. [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Police Force—State [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Grand Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in Philadelphia.

Immense Delegations from New York and New England.

The City Splendidly Decorated for the Occasion.

Welcoming Speech by Mayor McMichael.

Responses by Generals Barnum, Kilpatrick and Others.

Letters from the Most Prominent Generals of the Army.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Lafayette, Ind.

Governor Oglesby and General Logan at Cairo.

Importation of Ku-Klux Voters into Southern Illinois.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT PHILADELPHIA—THE CITY CROWDED WITH UNION VETERANS—RECEPTION AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The gathering of veterans is exceeding the demonstrations of those who projected the demonstration here. It is almost impossible to find a vacant room at any respectable hotel, and, in addition, before the arrival of the evening's trains, between eleven and twelve thousand men, in organized delegations, had reported for quarters. The Republican ward clubs of the city have provided sleeping accommodations for sixteen thousand men in various halls, club rooms and engine houses, and this will barely provide for the additional numbers which will arrive during the evening.

VISITING DELEGATIONS.

The following are some of the principal delegations, with their strength, as reported by their officers for quarters:

New York city, first division, 1,[illegible]; second division, 1,200; up river towns on the Hudson, 1,[illegible]; Massachusetts, 2,[illegible]; Maryland, [illegible]; Delaware, 700; Allegheny County, Pa., [illegible]; Tenth Legion, Pa., [illegible]; interior counties of Pennsylvania, 2,[illegible]. Besides these there are several thousand men not connected with any delegation.

The Eastern men are nearly all organized into battalions, and have uniforms, caps and capes. The best bands from all the Eastern cities and Baltimore and Washington were brought here.

THE RATIONS.

The soldiers' free dining hall has been full since morning, and the tables have been constantly loaded with excellent food. A single delegation required fifteen hundred meal tickets for their [illegible]

[illegible]

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